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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

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The North Carolinian.

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

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Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.

Mayor—D. B. Bradford.
Commissioners—Jabez Pritchett, W. F. Martin, A. H. Whitcomb, C. B. Brothers, John Wood.
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Attorney—J. L. Ball.
Clerk—Wm. Krauss.
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Postmaster—W. A. Price.

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ACHORES LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Sawyer.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
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SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.
Solicitor—J. P. Wheddee, of Elizabeth City

Professional & Business Cards,

C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL

C. C. & W. F. POOL,

Attorneys at Law,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

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This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

Terms—$2.00 a Day.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

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Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept, and pure Gibson and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

In the Nest.

Gather them close to your loving heart—
Cradle them on your breast;
They will soon enough leave your brooding care,
Soon enough mount youth's topmost stair—
Little ones in the nest.

Fret not that the children's hearts are gay,
That their restless feet will run;
There may come a time in the by-and-bye
When you'll sit in your lonely room and sigh
For a sound of childish fun;

When you'll long for a repetition sweet,
That sounded through each room,
Of "Mother!" "Mother!" the dear love calls
That echo long in the silent halls,
And add to their stately gloom.

There may come a time when you'll long to hear
The eager, boyish tread,
The tuneless whistle, the clear, shrill shout,
The busy bustle in and out,
And pattering overhead.

When the boys and girls are all grown up
And scattered far and wide,
Or gone to the undiscovered shore
Where youth and age come nevermore,
You will miss them from your side.

Then gather them close to your loving heart,
Cradle them on your breast.
They will soon enough leave your brooding care,
Soon enough mount youth's topmost stair—
Little ones in the nest.

Joe Chickweed's Courtship.

"I vow," said Joe Chickweed, as he stood before the parlor mirror, putting the last touch to his well oiled hair, "if I let this night pass without finding out just how I stand with Melinda Martin, then I'm a cow. The critter has always acted so pesky skittish that there's no gettin' round her. I like her, and she knows it, and I'm inclined to think she likes me. But she likes more than one string to her bow, and I ain't sure but she'd ship me any minute if she thought she could make a better bargain. Maybe I'm doin' her an injustice, and I hope I am, but she acts sometimes 'tarnally like a real coquette, and I don't know what to make of her. But, tonight," he added, fitting an immensely wide brimmed hat upon his shining head, "to-night I'll settle the matter—I'll cross the Rubicon, if I get my boots full of water. Melinda ain't a bad spec, and I might do worse most anywhere else."

"Do tell me if it's come to that!" exclaimed old Mrs. Chickweed, who had entered the room unnoticed by her son in time to hear the last sentence; "well, I've long had a notion that you was aiming in that direction."

Joe turned red from his eye winkers to his ankles, and looked very sheepish. He worked very busily, too, for a few seconds, with brushing some imaginary dust from a place between the shoulders of his coat, which he couldn't reach, but he said nothing.

"There ain't nothing to be ashamed on, Joe," continued the loquacious old lady, apparently pleased at making the discovery she had, "and you spoke the gospel truth when you said you might do worse elsewhere. Melinda's a nice gal."

"Well," said Joe, gaining courage from his mother's manner, "I'm glad you think so, for I'm bound to make her my wife if"—

"If what?" asked the old lady.

"Well, if anything's agin it."

"You just do your duty, Joe, and Melinda is yourn. Remember the farm."

"It is a fine farm, no mistake!" said Joe, earnestly.

"No better farm of its size in the whole country than the Widder Martin's," said Mrs. Chickweed, in an emphatic tone.

"No, I think not."

"And then see how it is stocked; two yoke of the best steers in these parts, besides her two horses, say nothing of the rest of the critters. And, of course, they'll all go with Melinda when the widder's dead, and before, too, for you will go right on the farm as soon as you get married, and take charge of everything."

"It's a good opinion, that's a fact," said Joe; "but I put a higher value on Melinda than all the property."

"And well you should, though the farm and fixin's ain't to be despised."

"Oh, I ain't one to despise 'em."

Joe laughed and left the room, and soon after he left the house, and made his way, as expeditiously as the gloom of the evening would permit, toward the residence of the Widow Martin. A light was burning in the front room, but the window curtains were closely drawn so that he could not get a view into the apartments as he passed along the yard. He knocked at the door, and was admitted by the widow in person, who, after inquiring benevolently after his health, ushered him into the parlor.

It was already occupied by two persons—Melinda and Reuben Sparks, the latter a young man who had recently returned to Springville from California, who was looked upon with special disfavor by the young farmer.

Joe was welcomed by the young lady, but not as cordially as formerly, and by no means so cordially as Joe thought his due. He was greeted by Mr. Sparks in a sort of joking, condescending way, that raised his ire inwardly. However, the conversation that followed was apparently agreeable to all parties, and the evening wore away till the widow retired, when Mr. Sparks intimated that perhaps it was time for him to be retiring, as it was quite a little walk to the village. Melinda at once asserted that it was very early indeed, and he should not think of leaving so soon; whereupon Mr. Sparks was induced to stop a while longer, and Mr. Chickweed was secretly enraged that Melinda should be so taken up with the young sprig.

California became the topic of conversation, and Reuben Sparks shone brilliantly in his descriptive accounts of the country and what he had done while there.

"Then you weren't in the diggin's?" inquired Joe, in response to something his rival had uttered.

"By no means," replied Sparks, loftily. "I left the digging to those who were used to it; I had no taste in that direction."

"Oh, then you stopped in town?"

"Certainly."

"Business, I s'pose, first-rate there?"

"Yes; a young man of talent will soon engage himself in profitable employment."

"Then I s'pect you must have done extraordinarily well," in a tone that he intended should be sarcastic.

"Oh," replied the other, laughing in a meaning way, and winking with one eye at the young lady, who appeared to take and enjoy it accordingly—"as for that matter, I can't complain. I think I improved my chance—I rather think I did. No, I can't complain, by any means."

"Then why didn't you stay longer? You weren't gone but a short time; you should have stayed a year or two more, and made yourself independent."

"Perhaps I'm independent already; I say perhaps. Of course, I can't tell you the exact amount made—that, I think, is quite unnecessary."

"Oh, quite."

"And, perhaps, too, there were attractions in this part of the world as alluring as gold."

He looked knowingly at Melinda as he spoke, and gave her another wink, which that young lady seemed to relish, though she blushed and seemed wonderfully embarrassed for a moment. Joe noticed what occurred, and didn't fancy the course affairs seemed to be taking. He knew that he should feel and appear peculiarly savage if he remained much longer, and he hinted it was about time for him to be going—and what seemed to enrage him more than all else, Melinda appeared to be of the same mind, for she offered no objection. So he took his hat and departed, with firmness in his step and bitterness in his heart.

"I don't like the looks of things at all," he muttered to himself, as he walked on through the dark; "she is altogether too tender to that chap to be agreeable to me. If he has not turned her head, then there is a mistake somewhere. I don't believe he has brought enough money from California to buy a rope to hang himself. He is after the widder's farm now, to make it up, I'll bet my hat. Yes, sir, he means to catch Melinda, and I've been fool enough to wait until this time to come to a final point. But perhaps it ain't too late yet! maybe she will consent to have me yet, if I lose no time in asking her. I'll try it, I vow I will. I'll go over again tomorrow and have the thing settled."

And, having come to this conclusion, he hurried forward, and soon after was dreaming of Melinda Martin, the widdow, himself, and an infinite number of Reuben Sparkses, who were chasing him up a steep hill, and endeavoring to beat his brains out with bars of California gold.

Mrs. Chickweed was most anxious next morning to learn from her son the result of his mission to the widow's, but Joe was silent and pensive, avoiding his mother's eyes, and keeping away from the house as much as possible. Late in the evening he carefully dressed himself in his best suit, and, with a look of determination stamped on his features, he once more determined to visit the fickle Melinda.

He found her at home and alone.

"Hope you spent an agreeable evening yesterday," remarked Joe, after he had passed the usual compliments, and seated himself near the lady.

"Oh, yes, I did, I assure you," was the reply.

"Mr. Sparks, I should say, was a very entertaining young man."

Joe didn't think anything of the kind, but quite the contrary.

"He is, indeed, very interesting," replied Melinda.

Joe looked anything but pleased at this encomium on his rival, and sat for some moments in utter silence.

At length he turned to the young lady and said:

"I came here last evening with the intention of speaking to you on a particular subject, but I found you so engaged that I determined to call again to-night, and so—so"—

"Here you are," said Melinda, smiling at his embarrassment.

"Yes, here I am. And now that I am here, I'll tell you at once what I came for. You know I love you; I've told you as much more'n once, and I've flattered myself that I weren't indifferent to you. But now I wish you to tell me if you really love me in return, and if I may hope to make you my wife. Will you marry me?"

Joe, having arrived at this important question, looking tender and appealingly into her face, and breathlessly waited her reply—she colored slightly and bent her eyes to the floor.

"You are quite right in supposing that you are not indifferent to me, for I regard you very highly," she said.

"Then all my fears have been groundless!" uttered Joe, exaltingly.

"But then," continued the lady, "I cannot very well grant your wishes regarding"—

"What," cried Joe, his countenance suddenly changing.

"I can't very well marry you!"

"And why can't you? I'd like to know what is to hinder your marrying me if you think enough of me."

"There is one reason in particular."

"What is it?"

"I'm engaged to another."

Joe turned pale.

"Sparks," he cried; "tell me—tell me, is it Sparks?"

"Well—and if it is?"

"I knew it! Blast him, I knew what he was after."

"I don't know that Mr. Sparks has acted in any way as he should not," remarked the young lady, warmly.

"He's a cheating villain!" replied Joe, indignantly.

"You don't know him; he's nothing of the kind."

"It's you that don't know him; but you will before long. I've been deceived, and I ain't afraid to say so! It's the money that he pretends to have that's lost me a wife; but when you want to touch it, just as like as not you won't be able."

He rushed from the house as he uttered these words, and hurried homeward. He found his mother still up, and was eagerly interrogated by her as to the luck he had met with. He told her all, and little condolence was she enabled to offer in return.

For two or three days following Joe Chickweed said very little, but he thought much. One morning he met his mother with a smiling face and a sort of triumph in his look. The old lady was somewhat surprised at this sudden change in her son's manner.

"Why, what on earth's the matter now, Joe?" said she; "I hope you ain't goin' crazy."

"Not by a long shot," replied Joe; "I ain't quite so big a fool as that."

"Then what ails you?"

"Oh, I've got it all arranged at last—I've got him now."

"Who? What?"

"Why, Melinda Martin and that vagabond, Reuben Sparks—ha! ha!—I'll surprise him!"

"Well, how are you going to do it?"

"Oh, it's all right," said Joe, laughing slyly. "I'll do it, darned if I don't; I'll fix the sneaking critter."

"But how—how, Joe? Can't you speak out? What's got into the boy?" cried the old lady, dying with curiosity to know what was his plan.

"Well, I'll tell you all about it," began Joe, assuming a more sober tone.

"Well, I wish you would."

"You know the widder has always favored my keeping company with Melinda."

"Well?"

"And I do believe she's desp'rate down on that feller, Reuben Sparks, coming into the family."

"Yes."

"In that case she wouldn't very willingly let her property go into his hands."

"But according to the will of old Mr. Martin the property ain't to go out of her hands till she's dead."

"Just so, and now I'm coming to the point; it's just right there I'm going to floor Reuben Sparks."

"Well, let me hear."

"The widder Martin herself ain't a bad looking woman!" Joe remarked, in a sort of mysterious tone of voice, glancing up suddenly into his mother's face.

"No. But what has that got to do with the matter?" replied the old lady, impatiently.

"And she ain't very old, neither," continued he, with the same air.

"Why, she can't be more'n forty."

"So I think she has a good chance of living forty more."

"Well, and what of it?"

"Just this," said Joe; "I'll marry the widder!"

Mrs. Chickweed, expecting, as she was, something awful, wasn't prepared for this. She uttered an exclamation of surprise, started upward from her seat, then sunk back and fixed her eyes with a vacant stare upon her son's face.

"Well," said Joe, "I hope you don't say anything that's agin it."

"No—no!" stammered his mother, recovering somewhat from the shock she had received; "but are you really in earnest—will you marry the widder?"

"To be sure I will; and that's not the whole of it—I'm going to see her this very day. I'll marry her if she'll have me, and be revenged on Melinda, for cutting me as she has for that blasted Sparks. I'll teach 'em what's what!"

Joe was as good as his word. He sought the widow and made his proposal. She was more astonished than she knew how to express, but she was more gratified than she was astonished. Fresh and fair as she was, considering her years, she had never given up the idea of winning another husband; but it had never entered her head that she could possibly secure so young and estimable a prize as Joe Chickweed.

Joe made it a special proviso in his proposal that they should be married privately the day before the marriage of Sparks with the widow's daughter, and that it should be kept a secret till the wedding had taken place. To this the widow readily agreed, although it was a hard task sometimes for her to restrain the enjoyment she experienced, and prevent the secret being discovered.

The evening before the nuptials of Sparks and Melinda at length arrived, and all preparations for the ceremony on the ensuing day were completed. When darkness had fairly set in, while Melinda was so occupied with the company and conversation of her soon-to-be husband as to be oblivious to all else, Mrs. Martin cautiously left the house, and meeting Joe near at hand, she hastened with him to the residence of the Chickweeds. The minister, who had been duly admonished to secrecy, was in attendance, and in less than half an hour Joe was a married man and the no longer widow was on her way back home, parting with Joe with a single but very enormous kiss, with which he was content to satisfy himself, considering what was to follow from so doing on the morrow.

The wedding passed off next day to the entire satisfaction of all parties. The affair took place in the morning at the residence of the bride, and at the hour of noon all the ggests, with the exception of Joe Chickweed, who had been formally invited, had departed.

Why he remained so long it puzzled the newly married pair to surmise, as they had not supposed he would be present at all. Joe took it very easily, however, and seemed quite unembarrassed with the occasional banterings of the happy Sparks.

"I 'spose you'll take up your residence in the village right away," said Joe, addressing himself to the newly made husband, as they were assembled in the parlor together; "'bout you a nice house and live comfortable."

"Oh, no," replied Mr. Sparks—"don't know as I shall."

"What! Well, now, I calculate you don't have any idea of settling on a farm! You ain't used to that work, you know."

"Don't know but I may," said Sparks, assuming a careless air and tone; "coming on hot weather, you know, and living in town is a bore in summer. Yes, I think I shall try the country life for a while; I ain't in the best of health, and a farm life may improve me."

"Well," responded Joe, deliberately, "can't say that I'm sorry that you're going to stay with us. I think myself that it would be to your benefit to work on a farm for a while, and we'll try to make it as comfortable as possible for you."

Mr. Sparks looked at his wife; they looked at one another and laughed.

"No doubt," remarked Mr. Sparks, "you'll make an agreeable neighbor, very agreeable, indeed."

"Oh, we'll be nearer than neighbors, a good sight—of course we will," said Joe, glancing with a look of intelligence toward the former widow.

Again Mr. and Mrs. Sparks glanced at each other, but this time they didn't laugh.

"What do you mean?" they asked simultaneously.

"Oh, excuse me; I forgot that you didn't know what had transpired. The fact is, the widow and myself, taking a mutual liking to each other, were married last night. We should have invited you to the wedding, but we knew you were so much engaged."

"What! married?" cried Mr. Sparks, springing to his feet, while a look of horror overspread his features. His wife sat pale as a ghost, utterly unable to speak a word.

"Certainly, married," said Joe, coolly.

"Is this so?" he inquired, turning to the late widow.

"You may rely on all he says," she replied.

"Then I have been swindled?—imposed upon—deceived! And you knew of this also, and led me on," he continued in a violent tone, addressing his wife. "You worked to get me, while this infernal cheat gets the property."

"No—it's not so," exclaimed Melinda, bursting into tears; "I knew nothing of it. And I thought you married me for myself, and not for money—you pretended to have enough of that yourself."

Reuben Sparks smiled a sickly and scornful smile.

"It's even as I thought; his money's so deep in the bank that he'll never be able to dig it out," remarked Joe.

"You scheming rascal!" gasped Sparks, looking as if it would be the height of pleasure to eat him entirely up, body and bones.

"Oh, fire away! it don't hurt any, and I've got a long lease of the far"—

"You scoundrel!"

"And the horses and steers."

"Oh, you miserable cheat!"

"And the fixin's generally."

"Fool!"

"And, moreover," continued Joe, assuming a more sober and stern tone, and at the same time grasping Sparks firmly by the collar, "among other things, I've got a word or two of advice to you. You married Melinda in the expectation of stepping into a snug property, palming yourself off as a gentleman to accomplish your end. You are a real schemer, but a part of your scheme has failed. Take my advice and it will be well with you; use your wife as you know you should; go to work like an honest man, and strive to be an honest one. And finally, don't let me hear you make use of any more such expressions as you just now bestowed upon me, or I'll thrash you within an inch of your life! Remember," added Joe, giving him a shake as a terrier would a rat, "you're my son now, 'cording to law, and you must have a slight show of respect for your old father!"

Reuben Sparks seemed to come at once to his senses, and, after a little reflection, concluded that the advice he had received was, upon the whole, the best he could act upon; and for many a year thereafter Joe Chickweed looked upon him as a most valuable assistant.

Hints for Travelers.

Take one-fourth more money than your estimated expenses.

Acquaint yourself with the geography of the route and region of travel.

Have a good supply of small change, and no bill or piece higher than ten dollars, that you may not take counterfeit change.

So arrange as to have but a single article of luggage to look after.

Dress substantially. Better be too hot for two or three hours at noon than to be cool for the remainder of the twenty-four.

Arrange, under all circumstances, to be at the place of starting fifteen or twenty minutes before the time, thus allowing for unavoidable or unanticipated detention on the way.

Do not commence a day's travel before breakfast, even if it has to be eaten at daylight. Dinner or supper, or both, can be more healthily dispensed with than a good warm breakfast.

Put your purse and watch in your vest pocket and all under your pillow, and you will not be likely to leave either.

The best if not entirely secure fastenings of your chamber door is a bolt on the inside; if there is none on, lock the door, turn the key so that it can be drawn partly out, and put the washbasin under it; thus, any attempt to use a jimmy or another key will push it out and cause a racket among the crockery, which will be pretty sure to rouse the sleeper and rout the robber.

A sixpenny sandwich eaten leisurely in the cars is better for you than a dollar dinner bolted at a railroad station.

Take with you a month's supply of patience, and always think thirteen times before you reply once to any supposed rudeness, insult or inattention.

Do not suppose yourself specially and designedly neglected if waiters at hotels do not bring what you call for in double-quick time; nothing so distinctly marks the well bred man as a quiet waiting on such occasions; passion proves the puppy.

Do not allow yourself to converse in a tone loud enough to be heard by a person two or three seats from you; it is the mark or a boor if in a man, and of want of refinement and ladylike delicacy if in a woman. A gentleman is not noisy; ladies are serene.

Comply cheerfully and gracefully with the custom of the conveyance in which you travel, and of the places where you stop.

Respect yourself by exhibiting the manners of a gentleman and lady, if you wish to be treated as such, and then you will receive the respect of others.

Travel is a great leveler; take the position which others assign you from your conduct rather than from your pretensions.—*Journal of Health.*

The Canadian Indians.

A communication from the officials of the Canadian governments, forwarded from the British Possessions, was some time since received at the State and War departments at Washington, making a statement that the Blackfeet Indians had received a present of tobacco from Sitting Bull, and a smoke was had over the proposition of their tribe joining the hostiles on the war path.

This was finally decided in the negative, and since then, in view of the probability that they might be subjected to the vengeful ire of the warring Sioux, the Blackfeet Indians became apprehensive of danger, and have asked whether proper arrangements would be made for their proper protection in the event of the Sioux coming down upon them as enemies. The Canadian government have signified to the Blackfeet that they did right in adopting their peaceful course, and that they will be protected as far as possible with such force as it can provide.

But as they are at a long distance from where Canadian troops can be furnished and as they cannot be well marched during this season to the country of the Blackfeet, they are authorized, if necessary, to arm and equip for defense in the employ of the Canadian government 2,000 of their tribe to be used in defense of their interests and homes should they be attacked, as they apprehend, by Sitting Bull and his warriors. Provision has accordingly been made by them in the event of the hostile Sioux going into British territory for refuge or warlike operations to meet them with armed resistance, and it is understood that the United States government will also make a demand for their capture and surrender to its forces, when found there, to be punished for the transgressions and outlawry they have been guilty of on the plains. This the Blackfeet, it is expected, will also aid in carrying out. From these facts and the movement of the Sioux northward away from Generals Crook and Terry, it is believed Sitting Bull will be heard of ere long in the British Possessions.

A Useful Invention.

A San Francisco inventor is exhibiting in that city a model of an anchor which is thus described by a local journal: It has two shanks, the one half the length of the other, and the shorter connected with the longer at the middle by a bolt, on which it swings freely. When suspended by the short shank the point of the fluke of the anchor cannot fail to strike the ground. The chain is intended to be attached to this short shank. The main shank, on which the stock of the anchor is fixed, is curved upward at the point where the chain ring is in ordinary anchors, and a mortise in the short shank permits it to fall over it, which is the position it will assume as soon as the fluke strikes, and in which position it will remain as long as the strain of the vessel is on the chain. The object of the invention is to enable the anchor to be raised with ease. By the methods now in use the ground in which the fluke of the anchor is imbedded has to be torn out, or the fluke itself will give way. With the movable shank in the new contrivance the inventor asserts that the anchor can be raised to the surface with the same ease that it is lowered, at the fluke is required to come up precisely the same way it went down, without tearing out any of the ground in which it is embedded. It is also arranged that a reserve fluke can be adjusted to take the place of the one in use in case of accident.

Life on the Earth.

Professor P. G. Tait, of the university of Edinburgh, in his lectures on recent advances in physical science, lately published, considers the question how long life has been possible on the earth. He concludes that ten millions of years is "the utmost that can be allowed from the physical point of view for all the changes that have taken place on the earth's surface since vegetable life of the lowest known form was capable of existing there." Opposed to this is the view of the most eminent modern geologists, that at least three hundred millions of years have passed away since terrestrial life began.

THE RIFLE MATCH.

The Championship of the World Won by the Americans—The Irishmen Taking Second Place, the Scotch and the Australians Tied, and the Canadians Fifth on the List.

The numerical scores made by the various teams at the Creedmoor shooting show that the results were of a very high order. The averages were good for the leading teams, and some extraordinary displays were make by individuals, particularly by Messrs. Johnson and Millner, of the Irish team. Mr. Johnson hit the bull's-eye at eight hundred yards fifteen times, making seventy-five points—a feat accomplished but once before. Mr. Millner did almost equally well in hitting the bull's-eye thirteen times at a thousand yards; but Dr. Mitchell, of the Scotch team, bettered this by making the surprising score of fourteen bull's-eyes at the same range. The fortunes of the first day were varying. The Americans led by fifteen points over the next highest team at the eight hundred yards range, but lost part of their advantage at nine hundred yards, and at a thousand yards were passed by both the Scotch and Irish. When the day ended the Scotch were four points ahead of the Irish and the Irish five points ahead of the Americans. The Australians were thirty-two points behind the Americans and the Canadians were almost one hundred points behind the Scotch. The battle of the first three teams could hardly be closer, and added much to the excitement of the second day. The Americans had the misfortune to make important errors. Mr. Fulton missed his target once, and General Bodine made a bull's-eye on the wrong target.

On the second day the shooting commenced with eager excitement on all sides. At the beginning of the firing the Scots were nine points ahead of the Americans, with the total score of 1,586; the Irish were five points ahead of the Americans, with 1,582; the Americans were 1,577; the Australians thirty-two behind them, with 1,545, and the Canadians at the foot of the list, eighty-seven behind the Americans, with a score of 1,490. Rathbone made the last shot on the eight hundred yards range for the Americans, making a round miss, and then it was ascertained that the Scotch and Americans had each made 525, and stood relatively as when they begun, the Scots still nine points ahead. The Irish, however, had fallen off twenty-three points, making 502, which threw them into third place, thirteen points behind the Americans, and twenty-seven behind the Scotch. The Australians made 523, thus getting up to within seventeen points of the Irish. The Canadians, with 492, were 129 behind the leading Scots.

The total scores for the whole match now stood: Scotch, 2,111; Americans, 2,109; Irish, 2,084; Australians, 2,067; and Canadians, 1,982.

Then the shooting at the nine hundred yards range commenced. The Americans shot well over this range, putting up the bull's-eyes rapidly, and closed the score with five bull's-eyes, a center, an outer and an unfortunate miss by Allen, his third in the day.

There was cheering among the spectators when the totals showed that the Americans had gained fifty-three points on the Scots, and were fourty-four points ahead of them, with a score of 515 to the Scots 462. The Irish, by getting 485, tied the Scotch in the day's shooting, and stood relatively as they did at the beginning of the day, four behind them. The Australians beat both Scotch and Irish at nine hundred yards, with a score of 494, and thus crawled up to within eight points of the Irish, and twelve of the Scotch. The Canadians, with 465, were 170 behind the Americans.

The total scores for the match showed that the Americans had made 2,617; the Scotch, 2,576; the Irish, 2,569; the Australians, 2,561, and the Canadians, 2,447.

The scores made at the 1,000 yards, especially by the Irish team, were excellent. The Americans added 509 to their score, making a grand total of 3,126, out of 3,600 possible, leading the field by twenty-two points. The Irish, by the fine score of 435, took second place, with 3,104 for a grand total, and were forty-two points ahead of the Scotch. The latter had made 489, and their total was 3,062, exactly the same as the Australians', who had made 501 at 1,000 yards. The Canadians, by making 476, got a grand total of 2,923.

Mr. Millner led the field, as he leads the world, with the marvelous score of seventy-five at 1,000 yards. Dyas, Boyd and Gildersleeve followed with seventy-one each; Slade and Fenton made sixty-nine; Farwell, sixty-eight; Draper, Rigby and Johnson, sixty-seven; Rathbone, sixty-six; Weber, Allen and Ward, sixty-five; Adam, Lynch and Thorburn, sixty-four; Smith and Bell, sixty-three; Joynt, Gee, Bodine and McVettie, sixty-two; Clark, King, Sleep and Mason, sixty-one; Colton, Gibson, Whitelaw and Rae, sixty; Goff and Murison, fifty-nine; Fulton, fifty-eight; Mitchell, fifty-seven; Disher, fifty-five; and Fraser, Wardill, Dakin and Cruit, fifty-four.

The team totals for the second day's shooting are as follows:

AMERICAN TEAM.—Ransom Rathbone, 203; H. A. Gildersleeve, 200; John Bodine, 196; W. B. Farwell, 195; L. Weber, 193; E. L. Allen, 188; T. S. Dakin, 188; Henry Fulton, 186. Total, 1,549.

IRISH TEAM.—George Fenton, 199; J. K. Millner, 198; Henry Dyas, 196; Wm. Rigby, 191; E. Johnson, 190; W. R. Joynt, 188; A. Ward, 185; W. G. D. Goff, 175. Total, 1,522.

SCOTCH TEAM.—M. Boyd, 196; Capt. Thornburn, 194; W. Clark, 189; E. Fraser, 183; R. McVittie, 183; P. Rae, 182; T. R. Whitelaw, 182; J. Mitchell, 167. Total, 1,476.

AUSTRALIAN TEAM.—J. J. Slade, 205; D. Gee, 196; Capt. J. H. King, 190; J. McG. Smith, 189; Lieut. T. T. Draper, 188; J. S. Lynch, 187; H. T. Sleep, 185; B. J. Wardill, 177. Total, 1,517.

CANADIAN TEAM.—James Adam, 190; W. H. Colton, 186; A. Bell, 183; J. M. Gibson, 183; G. Mattson, 182; J. J. Mason, 180; W. Cruit, 166; G. Disher, 163. Total, 1,433

Gambling in New York.

During the past few years gambling has become, to borrow a figure of speech, one of the industries of this city, says the New York *Sun*—as much so almost as the making of boots and shoes. At least a million dollars is employed as capital to back faro, roulette, red and black, bacarat, and other games of chance; and so great are the profits derived from it that when a game should become by bad luck bankrupt or "broke," the gambler of good standing has not as much trouble in raising fresh capital in Wall street as a first-class mercantile house would have to negotiate a note. Indeed, there are some games in which Wall street men are directly interested in.

CHARITY.—It is said that Mrs. A. T. Stewart's charities have amounted to more since the death of her husband than did his during all his life. However that may be, it seems that her principal object in visiting Europe was to escape begging letters. Her return is expected shortly, when the beggars will have a fresh chance and the letter carriers additional work.

MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE.

The Mormon Church Sacrifices Lee for its Own Protection.

In the second trial of Mormons charged with being engaged in the Mountain Meadow massacre, several new witnesses testified. Samuel Knight's testimony went to show that he was driving one of the wagons which contained arms; heard the first gun fired after the immigrants had been decoyed out; saw Lee blow a woman's brains out, beat another to death with his gun, and murder several others, and at the same time saw the Indians make a rush on the women and children, whom they slew.

Samuel McMurdy testified that he drove the other wagon after the immigrants had been decoyed out by a flag of truce, and the whole column commenced moving up the meadow; heard the command to halt, and, looking round, saw Lee put his gun to a woman's head and fire; she fell; heard Lee beating a man's brains out with a gun; Lee then came to witness' wagon and shot all the wounded men with his pistol and dragged the bodies to the ground; only the children in the wagon were saved. This witness refused to tell whether he took part in the killing, but on the former trial it came out that he was the man who, while in the act of firing on one of the wounded immigrants, said: "Oh, Lord, receive their spirits, for it is for Thy sake we do these things!"

Nephi Johnson, who went to the meadows as an Indian interpreter, testified that he saw Lee shoot the woman referred to, and cut a man's throat as he dragged him from the wagon. This witness was extremely careful to tell nothing implicating any one but Lee, and continually forgetting names and incidents not relating wholly to the defendant. His cross examination, which was searching, showed that he could tell sufficient to hang every man who took part in the massacre. All he said damaged Lee materially.

Jacob Hamlin testified as to a conversation between himself and Lee four days after the butchery, in which the defendant justified himself by claiming that it was necessary as a military measure. Hamlin stated that Lee further told him that an Indian chief, who lived at Cedar, brought two girls, who had been hiding in the brush, to him (Lee), and asked what he should do with them, that they were too pretty to kill; Lee answered that he must shoot them, that they were too big; the Indian then shot one and Lee threw the other down and cut her throat; that when Hamlin returned to his ranch he went over the ground and found the bodies of two girls about the age described, from thirteen to fifteen years, lying near together, with their throats cut as described to him by Lee; that one of the children, who was about eight years old, was at his house, and claimed the two bodies as her sisters, and that their name was Dunlap. Hamlin, on being asked by the defense if he had ever told this to any one replied that he had, and more too. He said that soon after the occurrence, when he remembered better than he did now, he had told it to President Young and George A. Smith, and that President Young told him that when the right time came, we could get a court of justice to state it in; being further pressed, Hamlin said he had not seen the officers of any court of justice from that time to this, but he thought now was just the right time to tell it.

Johnson, on being recalled, stated that subsequent to the massacre he was sent to protect the next company of immigrants to the Santa Clara river; that on his way he stopped

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

CALEB G. JOHN, :::::: Editor

Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 18, 1876.

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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President:

HON. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,

OF OHIO.

For Vice-President;

Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler,

OF NEW YORK,

ELECTORS:

State at Large.—OLIVER H. DOCKERY, of Richmond County, and D. L. RUSSELL, of Brunswick.

First District.—JOHN B. RESPASS of Beaufort county.

Second District.—J. E. O'HARA, of Halifax county.

Third District,—NEILL McKAY, of Harnett.

Fourth District.—IKE R. STRAYHORN, of Orange.

Fifth District.—STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS, of Rockingham county.

Sixth District.—R. M. NORMENT, of Robeson county.

Seventh District.—ISAAC W. JONES, of Rowan.

Eighth District.—SQUIRE TRIVETT, of McDowell county.

Our next Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor:

Thomas Settle,

OF GUILFORD.

For Lieutenant Governor;

William A. Smith,

OF JOHNSON.

For Secretary of State;

Jonathan W. Albertson,

OF PERQUIMANS.

For Treasurer;

W. H. Wheeler,

OF FORSYTHE.

For Auditor;

John Reilley,

OF CUMBERLAND.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.

J. C. Carson,

OF HENDERSON.

For Attorney General;

T. L. Hargrove,

OF GRANVILLE.

For Congress;

COL. D McD. LINDSEY;

OF PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Senators; 1st District;

WALTER F. POOL,
of Pasquotank.

HENRY WHITE,
of Perquimans.

The Congressional Canvass.

Col. D. McD. LINDSEY, the Republican nominee for Congress in the First District, will address the people at Windsor, Bertie, co. Saturday, Oct. 7th Coleraine, Bertie co. Wednesday, Oct. 11th Harrelleville, Hertford, co. Thursday, Oct. 12th Murfreesboro' Hertford Friday Oct. 13th Winton, Hertford co. Saturday Oct. 14th Gatesville, Gates co. Monday Oct. 16th Holly Grove, Gates, co. Tuesday Oct. 17th.

Speaking to commence at 11 o'clock A. M Further appointments will be made hereafter Maj. J. J. Yeates, the Democratic Condidate having been notified of these appointments, is expected to be present and take part in the discussion

Senatorial Canvass.

W. F. POOL Esq., and HENRY WHITE Esq., Republican candidate for the State Senate for the First District of N. C., will address their fellow citizens at the following times and places; to wit: Bunch's Choan county, Thursday Oct. 12; Ward's Store, Chowan co, Friday Oct. 13; Belvidere, Perquimans co, Saturday, Oct. 14; Woo lville Perquimans co, Saturday Oct. 21; Salem Pasquotank co, Monday Oct. 23; Rosedale, Pasquotank co, Wednesday, Oct. 25; South Mills, Camden co, Friday, Oct. 27; Shiloh, Camden co, Saturday Oct 28; Bell's Store, (Indian Ridge) Currituck co, Monday Oct. 30; Poplar Branch, Currituck Wednesday Nov. 1

Capt Octavius Coke one of the Senatorial candidat on the Democratic ticket having encurred in the ab ve appointments will be present to discuss the political issue before the people. Wm. C. Munn the other Democratic candidate is also expected to be present.

Speaking will commence at 2 o'clock P. M,

MASS MEETING.

Judge Settle, Major Smith and other poominent speakers will attend.

There will be a grand Republican Mass Meeting at Poplar Run, near Winfall in Perquimans county, on Thursday Oct. **26**, 1876 at which Hon. Thomas Settle, Republican candidate for Governor, Maj. Wm. A. Smith Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Col. T. L. Hargrove, Republican candidate for Attorney General and others will present and address the people. There will be a free Dinner on the grounds for all.

Let there be a grand turnout from the neighboring counties to hear these eminent speakers. Speaking will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning.

TAXATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.—DEMOCRATIC EXTRAVAGANCE REPUBLIAN ECONOMY.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* has published a list of the ratio of taxation in eighty seven counties in this State. Taxing the vote for S D Pool and T R Purnell as a basis we find that sixty counties are under Democratic administrations, and twenty seven under Republican. We have made our calculations carefully from the above democratic authority, and give our readers the benefit of the facts. Sixty Democratic counties levied, last year, for county purposes an average on the $100 value of property 90cts

Twenty Seven Republican counties being an average of 76cts

Democratic Excess 14cts

Seventeen Democratic counties in the State levied for county purposes on average of $1.40 on the $100 valuation of property, a large excess over Pasquotank.

Forty Democratic counties levied, last year, for county purposes an average of $1,10 on the $100 valuation of property; more than Pasquotank. Thus it will be seen that two thirds of the Democratic counties in this State levied a larger average of county taxes than our own county. How does that look for democratic economy and republican extravagance.

Now let us look to the First Congressional District and see how it stands.

Eight Democratic counties levy an average tax on the $100 valuation of	$1,04
Eight Republican counties levy	77
Democratic excess	27

How stands the case in the First Senatorial District.

Three Democratic counties levy an average tax upon the $100 valuation of	$1,23
Four Republican counties levy on average tax on the $100 valuation of	80
Democratic excess.	43

Recapitulation. Under Democratic rule, the average taxation for County purposes exceeds the average Republican taxation in the State on the $100 valuation of property 14cts

In the First Congressional District Democratic excess of taxation in the First Senatorial District. 27cts 43cts

Democratic "Reform" is very expressive. Do the people want it.

GLORIOUS OHIO.

Well Done Indiana!

Republican gains in West Virginia!

The October elections are over. The intense excitement of the last few days has subsided. Victory has perched upon the Republican standard, and the election of Hayes is settled, Ohio has rolled up a grand majority of about 10,000 on the popular vote and has elected 18 of the members of Congress. Indiana, which went Democratic by more than 17,000 majority two year ago, has elected nine Republican Congressmen out of thirteen, and both branches of the Legislature are in our hands. It is true, that Williams defeats Harrison on the popular vote by a small majority, just as Hendricks defeated his Republican competitor in 1872. In that year, although the State was Democratic in October, it wheeled into Republican line in November, and gave Grant more than 20,000 majority. The State will cast its electorial vote for Hays and Wheeler.

In West Virginia the Republicans have made large gains, but the State is so overwhelmingly Democratic, that it may be safely counted for Tilden. From the present outlook, it is nearly certain that all the Northen States will go for Hayes, and all the Southern States, excepting North Carolina, for Tilden. Upon a fair vote, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mi-sisseppi, Louisiana would cast their electoral votes for Hayes; but the former Confederate army now organized into white Liners, and Rifle Clubs have instituted a reign of terror in those states, which cannot be resisted witthout the use of a larger army than the government has at its command. Whether these soldiers purpose, after losing the Presidential election, to take forcible possession of the Capital at Washington is a problem, which the future must solve.

In North Carolina, when a large sprinkling of the old whig element is to be found among the Democracy, that party is less violent and revolutionary, and much more law abiding and respectable. We do not apprehend other than a fair election here, and this means a Republican triumph. We shall elect Settle and the entire State ticket. We shall elect Lindsey and Brogden with a possibility of carrying the third, fourth and fifth districts. The Legislature will be very close. The east and centre of the State will stand very much as they did in 1872, and there will be very heavy gains in the West.

In this article we have given our candid views of the situation. We have an abiding faith in the wisdom and the patriotism of the American people. They cannot be deceived by Democratic pretenses of "Reform," but will be governed by the stern facts, which exhibit the honesty and the true reform of the Republican party.

[illegible] HOLDEN.

We think it right to do great injustice to the gentleman in his issue of the 11th inst. He publishes an article from the Wilmington *Star*, charging Holden with having made certain confessions to Rev. —— Bailey, which are very damaging to the Ex-Governor, and make him reflect very severely upon Republicans. This article is published without any comment from the editor of the *Economist* and is virtually an endorsement of the scurrilous article. This publication is made in the face of the fact that Mr. Bailey has written a communication to the public points greatly [illegible] charges made by the *Star* and nothing, except his own [illegible], and omitting to publish the explicit denial made by Holden himself, [illegible] clear and pointed statement, denying the whole matter, and expressing his present belief, that [illegible] by the Democracy [illegible] publication of Bailey's [illegible] would [illegible] such space in his valuable columns, the editor of the *Economist* should, at least, have informed his readers that Mr. Bailey made a very equivocal statement, and that Holden himself declared the whole charge to be utterly untrue. Such publications as these, made without comment and without correction confirm the Republicans in the belief long entertained, that intentional injustice is studiously done them by the democratic press. We do not make this charge against our neighbor, but call his attention to the matter, that he may correct it in his next issue

CORRESPONDENCE

From Tyrrell County.

COLUMBIA, N. C.,
October 9th, 1876.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian.

Dear Sir:—Your paper did not reach this office by yesterday's mail. We were anxious to see the news but failed to get the *North Carolinian*. Mack will get a good vote in Tyrrell. Yeates made rather a bad impression here and he will fall far short of the vote his party friends have counted for him in this county. Every thing is quiet in this county, the people, I think, have made up their minds in the right direction, and when you hear from Tyrrell after the election I think you will say we have done well, all things considered.

* * *

From Chowan.

On Thursday, 12th of October the Senatorial district delegates met in convention at Bunch's. Mr. Pool addressed the meeting in a speech which was able and eloquent exposition of the principles of the Republican party, and [illegible] want of argument to make the attack, but comes on in an angry [illegible] and puts Mr. Colerain on the defensive. His speech was [illegible] marked by [illegible] and [illegible] a favorable impression on his political opponents, so much so that Mr. [illegible] much overmatched.

Washington county has shown that Mr. Pools triumph was more complete than on the two previous, and our Eastern friends are expecting a majority of two hundred on the face of the returns. They may be well [illegible] that their labors will be borne to victory [illegible] in the success of their candidate; and [illegible] elected, of which there is little doubt, WALTER F. POOL will take a position in the Senate of North Carolina, which will be entirely satisfactory to his friends, and highly creditable to him.

CALE COKE will run behind his ticket in Chowan and Gates, Counties, and at this election will meet his usual defeat.

Republican

Republican Convention in Hertford.

The Republican Convention met on the 3rd day of October at the Court House in Windsor for the purpose of nominating candidates to fill the various offices of the County. The meeting was called to order by E. W. Bell Chairman of the county, Executive Committee, who explained the object and intention of the meeting.

On motion of Lewis Rouhac, F. W. Bell was made permanent Chairman, and Cado Mountaine, Secretary.

The meeting being thoroughly organized for the purpose of transacting business, the delegates from the various townships came forward and presented their credentials, all the townships being properly and legally represented, proceeded to carry into effect the purpose of their meeting.

A Committee on nomination was appointed, who retired for the purpose of suggesting candidates, to the Convention. During the absence of the committee, the Convention, was addressed by G. A. Mabane, Cado Mountaine, Lewis Poulhac, Sheriff Bell and others. The committee after a due course of deliberation come forward with the following result. Viz: For House of Representatives Wm. T. Ward; for Sheriff, Frederick W. Bell; for Register of Deeds, Charles T. Lyon; for Treasurer John G. Mitchell; Coroner, Joseph Bryant; for county Commissioners, William J. King, Geo N. Green, James E. Holden, George Brown, and Wright Cherry; County Suryveyor, J. H. Ward. On motion the nominations were made unanimous. Before the Convention adjourned, Sheriff Bell addressed the assembled people in a stirring and enthusiastic speech commanding as he always does the respect and attention of all present. Throughout the party to maintain unity and harmony in its ranks. Harmony and good order prevailed. On motion it was ordered that the county executive committee be elected by acclamation, one from each township, the following is the result, Viz; Coleraine, Township, J. J. Hardy; Menor Hill Gilbert; Winton, White, Brown Holly Grove, [illegible] Snake bite Neck, [illegible] Wright Cherry; Roberdel, [illegible] Wonder Ivy Neck, [illegible] appointed the Secretary to report the proceedings for publication in the NORTH CAROLINIAN and *Era*.

On motion the convention adjourned.

E. W. BELL,
Chm'n.

CADO MOUNTAINE,
Secty.

The Republican Pole Raising at South Mills.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian

On Saturday the 30th ult., the Republicans of Camden county met at South Mills for the purpose of raising a Hayes, Wheeler and Liberty pole. Notwithstanding the rain, which fell at intervals during the day, about four hundred voters were assembled on the ground. The pole was made under the supervision of A P Cherry Esq., and is the finest we have seen during the campaign. The lower section is of cypress beautifully planed and perfectly straight, and the upper section is of juniper. It is one hundred and twenty five feet high. At the top is affixed a bronze figure of the American eagle with outstretched wings. When the appointed hour had come, the union flag, was sent amid the shouts of the Republican multitude, to the very pinnacle of the pole, and just beneath it, a fine piece of bunting bearing the names of our National and District candidates. Cheer after cheer rent the air as these emblems of liberty and justice arose in the sky, and waved gracefully in the breeze. The heart of every true lover of his country swelled high within him, when he saw once again, the stars and stripes, raised above party, and floating the mistress of land and sky. When the cheering ceased, Judge Albertson ascended the speaker's stand. It is impossible in the space allowed us to give even a synopsis of his eloquent and powerful speech. He devoted his attention mainly to the proposed constitutional amendments, showing the danger to popular rights that lurks concealed beneath their fair exterior. His remarks were listened to throughout with the closest attention, and their effect was marked and profound. The next speaker was W F Pool of our sister county Pasquotank, one of our candidates for the Senate. He discussed national politics, proving by authentic figures and indisputable evidence that the Republican party, had managed the government better and more economically than any party that ever existed in the country. He then exposed the sham reforms claimed to have been made by the Democracy. He was frequently interrupted by applause. Mr. J L Chamberlain then took the stand, and in a most eloquent, witty and logical speech, vindicated the policy of his party. The crowd then dispersed to their houses delighted with the speeches, the pole, &c., in a good humor generally. A little incident occurred during the day which I must not omit to mention. Soon after the stars and stripes were run up on the Hayes and Wheeler pole the Democrats who have a pole on the opposite side of the canal, got a small, dirty and tattered American flag, and sent it up their pole, above the names of Tilden and Hendricks. This was the first time they had thought of it and as the little flag ascended in the air, there was a perfect roar of laughter from the Republicans assembled. It was plain to all that it went up too late to save them from defeat. Judge Albertson who was speaking at the time, said he was glad they no longer regarded it as a "dirty rag," but were willing to stand under it once more.

Mr. A. P. Cherry kindly entertained myself, the speakers and other gentlemen at his house during the day, and we all had a capital good time. May his shadow never grow less.

AUDITOR.

From Perquimans,

J B RESPASS spoke here to day to an enthusiastic assembly. The Democrats think RESPASS a hard nut to crack, and the Republicans love to hear him. He is quite a clincker of republican principles.

Republicans are making grand preparations for the glorious mass meeting which they will have on the 26th Inst. The party is thoroughly organized and Perquimans may be put down at 300 majority. Let the other Counties do likewise

*

Work! Work!

The working man's Constitution must be preserved. That great protector of the people's rights the SUPREME COURT must be sacred from the desecrating hands of lust and designing men. The time approaches when you must either drive back the tide of revolution, or have your rights swept away forever. The skies are bright and brightening. Victory is near, but we must continue to WORK.

Registration.

The importance of registration cannot be overestimated. The republicans of every township ought to appoint committees to see that every republican voter has his name properly entered upon the registration books; and when the election day comes, (Tuesday, Nov. 7th,) these committees ought to see that the voters all go to the polls and vote.

No candid man can doubt that Gov. Tilden deliberately and perfectly ingly disobeyed the law, because he saw that thereby he was enabled to keep in his own pocket funds that obedience would have placed in the Treasury of the United States. If this is not down-right cheating, then what is.—*The Independent.*

There were many who were at first alarmed by the cry of reform; but when they reflect that it is raised by those who have never shown any desire for reform, and who have a burning craving for official plunder and power, they perceive that the Democratic chorus for reform curiously resembles the shearing of swine—great cry and little wool.— *Harpers Weekly.*

The same men who disguised themselves and rode over the State as Ku Klux and terrified and tortured peaceable citizens for opinion's sake, are again riding. As Ku Klux they rode at night, disguised in gowns. As Vanceites they ride in the day time disguised in whiskey. As Ku Klux, they murdered good citizens—as Vanceites they purpose to rob good citizens of their rights. Beware!

John Adams said, when he was ninety years of age, in a letter, that he had seen four wars, and that, following each of these wars, there had been a period of great financial and industrial depression.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoes Clothing, Hats, Caps &c. Road Street. 39 v. 9.

How to Vote at the November Elections.

Six tickets are to be voted at the coming elections, and of course the same number of ballot boxes will be used at every polling place.

Here are the tickets, arranged according to law:

1. *Electorial Ticket.*—Ten Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States.

2. *State Ticket.*—Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General.

3. *Congressional Ticket.*—Members of the House of Representatives of the 45th Congress of the United States.

4. *Legislative Ticket:*—Senator (or Senator) in the General Assembly and member (or members) of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly.

5 *County Ticket.*—County Treasurer, Register of Deeds, County Surveyor five County Commissioners, Coronor and Sheriff.

6. *Constitutional Amendment Ticket,* "REJECTION."

Each voter whose name may appear registered * * shall hand in his ballots to the Judges, who shall carefully deposit the ballots in the ballot boxes.—Sec. 16, 52, *B. B.*

NOTICE.

Pasquotank County, }
In Superior Court. }

SUMMONS

State upon the relation of James Luton and wife Caroline V. Luton, Pl'ff.

Against

Stantou Meads, James Forbes, Admr't de bonis non of W. F. Banks dec'd and others, Defts

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
To the Sheriff of Pasquotank county
Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Stanton Meads, F M Godfrey, James Forbes, Adm'r de bonis non W F Banks dec'd, W F Keaton, W W Griffin, Stephen Delon, the Defendants above named if they be found within your county, to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, at the Court House in E. City on the 4th monday after the 2nd Monday of January 1877 and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, within the first three days of the next term thereof, and let the said Defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time the plaintiff will take judgment against them for the sum of Six Thousand Dollars and the further sum of Five 5 Thousand Dollars, and the further sum of Four Thousand Dollars and for such other and further relief as may be asked for.

Herein fail not, of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 16th day of October, 1876.

Signed MILES COMMANDER,
Clerk of Superior Court
of Pasquotank County,

State of North Carolina, } Supe'r Court.
Pasquotank County. }

State upon the relation of James Luton and wife Caroline F. Luton, *Pl'ff.*

Against

Stanton Meads, F M Godfrey, James Forbes "Adm'r de bonis non" of W F Banks dec'd and others Defts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court by proper affidavits that the Defendant James Forbes Adm'r de bonis non of W F Banks dec'd is not a resident of this State, that due diligence has been made, that personal service of Summons cannot be made on him, as he cannot be found in the State, that a cause of action exists against said defendant in favor of plaintiff—that he is a proper party to this action and that he has property in this State, belonging to his intestate and the Court has jurisdiction of the subject of this action. It is therefore ordered and directed by the Court that publication be made in the *North Carolinian*, a newspaper published in E. City, N. C., once a week for **six** weeks, notifying the defendant James Forbes "Adm'r de bonis non" of W F Banks dec'd to appear before the Judge of the Superior Court to be held for Pasquotank County, N. C., on the 4th Monday after the 2nd Monday in January, 1877 and answer the complaint of plaintiffs, which will be filed in the Clerk's office as denoted in the foregoing summons or judgement will be rendered against him for the amount claimed in said summons. It is further ordered that a copy of this summons and complaint be forthwith deposited in the post office directed to said defendant at his place of residence.

This 16th day of October, 1876.

MILES COMMANDER;
Clerk of Superior Court,
Pasquotank county.

C. W. GRANDY, Att'y for pl'ff. 18-6t.

J. F. SANDERS. A. LUTEN

New Carriage and Machine Shop.

J. F. SANDERS & CO.

Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers and Machinists.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

With the superior facilities afforded by Steam Power and Machinery, and a practical knowledge of our work, we are now prepared to fill orders for new work with dispatch.

Reparing done on all kinds of vehicles an machinery. Orders from a distence will receive special attention.

Shop on the corner of Main and Poindexter streets, near Water street.

Call on or address,

J. F. SANDERS & CO
Elizabeth City, N

April 26th, 1876-tf.

The Fourth Annual FAIR OF THE

ALBERMARLE AGRICULTUAL SOCIETY WILL BE HELD AT *ELIZABETH CITY* ON

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday November 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1876.

Competition open to all. The premium list will comprise Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry; also Farm, Kitchen, Dairy Vegetable and Orchard Products: likewise Farming Implements Machinery, Mechanical Products, Household Fabrics, Fancy work and Flowers: The Citizens of adjoining counties and of adjacent States are invited to enter articles for exhibition.

GEO. W. CHARLES,
M. B. CULPEPPER, President,
Secretary.

C. T. & C. B. MACKENZIE,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

Carriage and Wagon Materials.

CLOTHS, ENAMELED CANVASS,

Patent Leather, Wheel and Wheel Time Axles, Shafts Spring Carriages, Bolts, Seats, Moss, Castings, Varnishes, Damasks, &c.

NO. 338 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,

Baltimore, Md.

25-6m.

People's Line for Baltimore.

Elegant Str. "LOUISE."

This Steamer is unquestionably the most comfortable Steamer for Summer travel ever in Chesapeake bay.

She leaves Norfolk Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock P. M. and Portsmouth at 5 P. M.

Tickets to Baltimore and retuan only $3.00

To Philadelpnia and return only $8.00

—All other tickets proportioantely low—Passengers coming to Norfolk on Eondays Wednesday and Fridays can spend a day in Norfolk, and reduced fare on alternaue days will pay their hotel bills.

Special arrangements can be made for limited excursion parties by application to

JAS. W. McCARRICK, Agent,
Norfolk, Va.

All regular through through tickets recognised.

New Hardware Store.

In Elizabeth City, N. C.,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

on Road Street, where will be found a general supply of

Hardware of all Kinds,

Builders tools,

Farming Implements,

Cutlery, Wagon and

Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc

All new and of best quality.

Low prices down to lowest figures for

THE CASH.

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

B. C. BROTHERS.

PERQUIMANS MALE and FEMALE ACADEMY.

At HERTFORD, N. C.

W. G. GAITHER, Principal.

Calendar for 1876–77

Fall Session opens October 2nd, 1876—Closes, Febry. 9th, 1877—

Spring Session opens, Febry. 9th, 1877—Closes, June 28th, 1877—

This School had over *One Hundred* matriculants during the last scholastic year.

Terms per Session:

Preparatory Department	$10.00
Academic	15.00
Classical, (including Academic)	20.00
Music on Piano	12.50
School-room expence	1.00

Good Board in private families on reasonable terms.

For further information apply for circular to Principal or

C. W. WOOD,
Pres. Board Trustees

Geo. D. Newby Secty 10-4t

Bankrupt Sale,

OF MILTON GOLD JEWELRY.

GREAT FAILURE OF THE

Milton Gold Jewelry Co., in England.

Their entire stock consigned to us to realize money.

Everybody has heard of MILTON GOLD JEWELRY, it having been sold in this market for the last ten years, and worn by the finest and richest class of our population. Still it takes an expert jeweler to discover MILTON goods from GOLD. We will send for ten days ONLY the following articles, post paid, upon receipt of 50 cents; ONE ELEGANT SLEEVE BUTTONS, with

Independence Hall engraved, retail price.....$1.00

One set spiral shirt stud, retail price..... 75

One beautiful coral scarf pin, retail price 75

One Elegant gents watch chain, latest pattern, retail price..... $1.50

One collar button, retail price..... 50

One elegant wedding ring, very heavy, retail price..... $2.00

Total.....$6 50

Remember, we will send you the above named six articles, which we have retailed for $6 50, by mail POST PAID, FOR 50 CENTS, on 4 sample lots for $1,50, and 12 sample lots for $4.00.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address

WILLIAM W. BELL & CO.
Importers of Watches and Jewelry
& North Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Please state where you saw this advertisement. 14-3m

$1,500,000

COPIES IN USE.

GET THE BEST.

The Best Piano Instructor is

Peter's Eclectic Piano School Price	$3.25
The best Music Primer is	
Peters' Burrowes' Primer "	0.50
The Best Reed Organ Instructor is	
Kinkel's New Method, "	2.50
The Best Instructor for the Voice is	
Ludden's School for the Voice "	3.50
The Best Thorough Bass Book is	
Peters' Burrowes Thorough Bass and Companion "	75
The Best Dictionary of musical terms is	
Ladlin's Pronouncing Dictionary of Musecal Terms Price	1.50
The Best Singing Class Books are	
Fairy Echoes, 20,000 copies in use, "	.60
Song Echo, 100,000 copies in use "	75
Musical Chimes (Female Voices), "	1.00
Jackson's Singing School Manuel "	75
The best collection of Church Music are	
Dressler's Selections for Church and Home Price	1,50
Dank's Sacred Selections,	2.50
The Best Sacred and Secular Collection is	
The Cluster, for Mixed Voices Price	1.50
The Best Chorus Book is	
Peters' Opera Choruses, Vol. I and II., each	2.00
The Best Glee Book is	
The Ne Plus Ultra, for mixed voices	1.50
The Best Glee Book for Male Voices is	
The Sangerfest Price	1.50
The Best Guitar Instructor is	
Holland's Comprehensive Method "	3.50
The Best Collection of Vocal and Instrumental Guitar Music is	
The Amateur Guitarist Price	2.50
The Best Accordeon Instructor is	
Sedgwick's Perfect Method for the Accordeon Price	75
The Best Cornet Instructor is	
Sedgwick's Perfect Method for the Cornet Price	
The Best Violin School	
Harrison's Perfect Method for Violin Price	75
The Best Magazines are	
Peters' Musical Melodies, 5 or 6 Songs	.25
Peters' Sacred Selections, 5 or 6 Anthems	.25
Peters' Octave Choruses, 3 or 4 Choruses	.25
Peters' Parlor Music, 5 or 6 easy Piano Pieces,	.25
La Crosse Polka Greme, 3 or 4 difficult Pieces,	.25
Peters' Organ Selections, 4 or 6 Choice Pieces.	.25

Any work mailed, post paid, on receipt of the marked price. Address,

J. L. PETERS,
11—4t. 243 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Pasquotank County held on the 2 inst it was ordered that the place of holding the election in Mt Hermon precinct be changed from Mt Hermon Church to Newbolds Store.

THOS P. WILCOX,
Oct 2. 1876. Clerk. 4t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHANT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the arrivals of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer Goods.

Informs them that my Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices. My long experience in the business, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN
IRISH AND ENGLISH POPLINS,
COLORED SILK DRESS PATTERNS,
PONGEES AND FOULARDS,
GRENADINES, JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
LACE AND SATIN STRIPED PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS AND CASIMERES,
MOURNING DELAGE SHAWLS,
LACE POINT AND SCARFS
Table Damask & Towels
White Goods great varity.
Honey Comb Clothing Corsets,
Towels & Suitings
Parasols, Gloves & Handkerchiefs

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4–4 wide Bleached Sheeting
and 1–2 Linen
JEWELRY
Also a full assortment of Ladies and Children's

SHOES,

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASSIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one desiring to see with their patronage. As I am determined to make it to the interest of the [illegible] to give me a call

S. Weisel.

NOTICE!

Lumber and Meal

The undersigned most respectfully beg leave to say to the public generally that they are running a Lumber and Grist Mill in the Town of Winton and will supply the demand for lumber at the very lowest prices. Parties desiring lumber can have it at the following prices per thousand to wit:

Pine lumber log through,	$10,00
Heart,	15,00
Sap,	5,00 to 7,50
Poplar,	12,50
Cypress	12,00 to 15,00

Sawing will be done for parties at $4,50.

Our days for grinding are Wednesdays and Saturdays. Those in need of lumber would do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

A. M. WHITE & CO.
NIXONTON, N. C., April 19th, 1876.

BULBS FOR Present Planting! PLANTS FOR Parlor Culture!

Our Illustrated Catalogue of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, and Plants for House Culture, Small Fruits, &c., together with full list of Floral Requisites, now ready, and mailed free on application.

Peter Henderson & Co.
Seedsmen, 35 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

Leading Southern Republican Newspaper.

WEEKLY SAMPLE COPY

DAILY COMMERCIAL, one year only $5 00; one month, 75 cents. CAMPAIGN CLUBS of Five, to separate address, same P. O., TEN WEEKS, only $1 00 each. Splendid Campaign Chart free to each daily subscriber who pays for ten weeks or more.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL: One year, $2 00. In clubs of Five, one year, $1 60; Ten or more $1 50. CAMPAIGN CLUB of Ten or more, TEN WEEKS, each 30 cents. Campaign Charts for 25 cents additional.

Cash commission of 20 per ct. to all who secure clubs.

Alive, strong paper, with all the news A necessity to Southern Republicans. Send at once for circulars and free sample. Address,

The COMMERCIAL,
Louisville, Ky.

COMMERCIAL

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Columbia N. C.

practice in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State. 48 1yr.

DURANGS RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

IS TAKEN INTERNALLY, AND POSITIVELY CURES RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA AND LUMBAGO. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO

HELPHENSTINE & BENTLEY,
DRUGGISTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sold by Wholesale Druggists in Baltimore and Richmond. 11-3m

Valuable Real Estate

At Private Sale

BY

GEO. D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

I have for SALE as Agent, a large number of valuable farms, timber lands and town properties. The cleared farms contain from 50 to 1,500 acres each, have good buildings on them, are near neighboring water courses, are well adapted to raising corn, cotton, wheat and oats, and can be bought at prices ranging from $5 to $30 an acre, and on reasonable terms of payment. The timber lands contain from 100 to 10,000 acres each and will be sold cheap, and on easy terms.

The town properties consists of valuable dwellings, those eligibly located, vacant lots, &c., and range in prices from $300 to $1,000 each. Terms of payment easy. Those desirous of purchasing real estate in town or country will do well to give me a call before buying elsewhere, or from others.

GEO. D. POOL, Agent.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

I. A. LEE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Commission Merchants,

27 & 28 Dock St., Fish Market

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IF you wish to obtain the highest market prices for your Fish and Game, ship to this Firm.

REFERENCES.—National Bank of the Northern Liberties, Third and Vine Sts., Philadelphia, and J. A. Woodard, Edenton, Sam'l Lamb Plymouth, N. C. 38-1

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

Elizabeth City Planing Mill,

D. S. KRAMER,

PROPRIETOR.

Is prepared to furnish

FLOORING

SIDING,

DOORS,

SASH

WINDOW

FRAMES,

BLINDS

BRACKETS,

MOULDINGS,

AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL

WOOD WORK OF ALL KINDS.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.

Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot

Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address.

D. S KRAMER

Elizabeth City, N. C

SEE HERE.

Do you want Books, Cards Prints, Photographs? Why then do you waste money on swindlers. Instead send to the old reliable house of Hunter & Co. Established in 1860. We supply all books, all goods and at lowest rates. Send for some of these, Trunk Full of Fun, 15c How I won a Sweetheart, 30; Golden Wheel Puzzle Tell's, 15c; Book of Love Getters, 50c; Boxing Made Easy, 15c; Morgan's Masonry Exposed, 25c; Hunters Guide, 25c; Grangers Exposed, 150 pp. illustrated, 50c How to write who's hand, 50c; How to amuse an evening Party, 30c; Dancing made easy, 50c; How Gamblers win 50c; Leap year Cards, Courtship Cards, Fortune Teller Card's, Love Making Cards, 4 Kinds—each in case only 25c; Complete Pocket Hoyle, 50c; Chesterfield's Letter Writer, 40c; Monitor of Freemasonry, 75c; How to win and how to woo, 15c; The Laws of Love, 30c; Ladies Guide to Beauty, 30c; &c., &c., &c. Remember any or all of the above will be sent to you prepaid on receipt of price. We import and hunt up foreign and scarce books. We make it a study. We want your patronage. Send for our circulars. It will pay you to deal with us. Do not risk money with swindlers but send at once to the "old reliables." Hunter & Co., Hinsdale, N. H.

JUST SO.

If you have any ragged, dirty torn, mutilated, almost worthless scrip notes, or bills which no one cares to take, don't burn it. We want it, and for it we will give you good, clean books, notions, or even cash. Send it along and select what you want. Knowledge is a nutshell, 10c; p. 50c; The Fastest Girl in N. Y." 30c Nasby on Inflation, 30c; Life of a Washington Belle, 30c; Pocket Album, 24 cards, 25c; 50 do., 50c; Transparent Playing cards only 75c; Photographs, 10c; 12 for 50, 25 for $1; Superb full gilt Photo Albums, $1.25 $1.50, $2, $3 and up Agent Auto Albums, 30c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50. Best Steel pens only 75c a gross, Faber's Pencils, 50c doz. London Playing Cards, 30c; Violin Strings 20c; $2.50 doz. Superb 9x11 French Chromo Crosses, perfect beauties, 5 Cross and Roses, 2, Cross and Leaves, 3, Cross and Lily 2 Cross and Flowers—worth 50c—our price 15c. 2 for 25c 6 for 50, 17 for $1,50 styles. Agents clear $10 daily selling these. Also 1000 elegant Gold Engravings, size 9x18. Beautiful Girls—any name you wish—Comic Religious, and

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18. 1876

☞ TO NORTHERN VISITORS.☜ Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

Local and Personal.

☞ See notice of the Grand Mass Meeting at Poplar Run in Perquimans county. Judge SETTLE and others will be there. Let there be a grand rally.

☞ The senatorial candidates will, hereafter, commence the discussion at 12 o'clock, instead of at 2 o'clock, as heretofore.

☞ Rev. C B HASSELL, has been in our City for a few days. He has many friends in this section. We extend to him a cordial welcome.

☞ Hon. JAS H HARRIS, the distinguished colored orator of Raleigh, will speak at Elizabeth City on Saturday October 28th.

☞ A M MOORE Esq., and JAMES L MANNING Esq., are in town. They report good feeling in Chowan county and promise an increased Republican vote. Our Senators will certainly be elected.

☞ Our enterprising townsman, Benjamin C. Brothers is erecting a large two story store on the corner of Main and Poindexter Streets. We are pleased to note the improvement.

☞ We had quite a little snow storm on Sunday morning. Our oldest citizens say, they never saw a snow so early in the season before. The wise men predict a cold winter.

☞ Judge Settle will speak at the great Mass meetiug at Poplar Branch on the 26th and will then probably speak in Pasquotank and Camden. Let the people turn out and hear their next Governor.

☞ Hon. R. C. BADGER, and Hon. J L CHAMBERLAIN will address the HAYES and SETTLE Club, to night. They are both able and eloquent speakers. All are invited to attend and partake of an intellectual feast.

☞ There will be a Republican Mass Meeting at Wardsville, Chowan county, on Thursday, Nov. 2nd. Judge Albertson, Hon. C. C. Pool, Aug. M. Moore and other gentlemen will be present.

☞ Republican Mass Meeting at Mintonsville. Gates county on Wednesday, Nov. 1st Judge Albertson, Hon. C. C. Pool. Aug. M. Moore and other speakers will be present and address the people.

☞ The Federal Court met in this City on Monday, his Honor Judge BROOKS presiding. The charge of the Judge was elaborate and able. The docket is small. But little business has been done. The Court will probably adjourn this evening.

☞ See to it, that every voter in this county and in the adjoining counties be registered before election day. Then see, that every man votes early—we want the balance of the democratic injunction "to vote often." We only need one vote apiece from our Republican friends to win all the elections.

☞ The Agricultural Fair will be held here on the first, second and third of November. A large crowd will be present. The ladies will be out in full force. Persons desiring particulars of the Fair can obtain them by applying to M.B.Culpepper, the Secretary. It is to be hoped, that the public will be liberal in its patronage.

☞ Col. Keogh Chairman State Republican Committee, writes that Judge Settle will make six joint appointments with Gov. Vance beginning at Newberne on the 19th Oct. and closing at points in this sec. We don't know what places have been designated, but think they will probably speak at Coleraine, Bertie co., and Mintonsville, Gates co., or Wardsville, Chowan.

Hon. J L CHAMBERLAIN and Hon. A M MOORE, will address the people as follows.

Coleraine	Saturday Oct.	28th
Montgomery's Mill,	Monday "	30th
Murfreesboro	Tuesday "	31th
Holly Grove	Thursday Oct	2nd
Mt. Hermon	Saturday "	4th
Newland	Monday "	5th.

☞ Several distinguished lawyers are here in attendance upon the Federal Court. Among them may be mentioned Hon. R C Badger, Wm H Young, of Raleigh; Geo B Harris, of Henderson; Maj. H A Gilliam, Capt. Octavius Coke and A M Moore Esq., of Edenton; Hon. J W Albertson, Thos G Skinner and Thos H Gilliam, of Hertford.

Business Locals.

Fowler's store is chuck full of new goods.

The best of Butter at Fowler's—try it.

Piles of clothing at Fowler's—cash basis—one price only.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee in Elizabeth City, on next Saturday. Let all the members be present. Business of importance is to be transacted.

C. C. POOL,
Chairman.

COAL $5,00 per ton, at Brodricks & Smith's Leave your orders.

Elegant chance for good bargains at Brodricks & Smith's.

There was a girl in our town and she was woundrous lame, she ran a heavy sewing machine from which the trouble came, but when she saw how lame she was with all her might and main, she brought a new "Domestic" and was soon all right again.

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned has a 60 acre farm for sale. It is located within one mile of the corporate limits of Elizabeth City. Call soon.

P. JOHN,

TICKETS! TICKETS!!

We are prepared to print tickets at the following prices. The *Cash* must accompany all orders, as no tickets will be sent without the cash,

Legislative tickets, one dollar for the first thousand and fifty cents for each additional thousand.

County tickets Two dollars for the first thousand and fifty cents for each additional thousand.

Send in your orders in time. Address,

CAROLINIAN OFFICE,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

NOTICE.

The Firm heretofore kuown as J F Sanders & Co., Carriage & Wagon Makers, of E. City, N. C., will, after Oct. 1st, 1876, be known as Sanders & Luton.

Respectfully,
J. F. SANDERS,
A. LUTEN.

16-2t.

CUT THIS OUT.

It May Save Your Life.

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lungs Disease, Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderous cures astonishes every one that try it. If you doubt wat we say in print, cut this out and take it to your Druggists. J. Q. Ethridge Bro, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents. For sale by

HENRY HOOPER, Edenton.
J. W. TURNER, Hertford.

NOTICE!

Having charge of the Job Department of the CAROLINIAN Office, I give notice that all election printing, posters, tickets, etc. must be paid for on delivery. This rule will be strictly adhered to.

T. T. RUTTER.

The Triumph Truss Co., to whom was awarded the Premium Medal for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter, at the late American Institute Fair, offer to accredited Patrons of Husbandry a liberal Discount on both the price of Truss and the Fee "for cure." Their "Cure, Truss and Remedy" are Warranted, and all promised Guaranteed. See advertisement and engraving of Truss in another column. March 29, '76.-1y.

THE ONLY CURE FOR RUPTURE.—The oldest and best hernia surgeon in the world, the only lady surgeon skilled in the cure of Rupture, the only elastic truss worthy of the name, free examination and advice are some of the advantage offered by the Triumph Truss Company, No. 234 Bowery, New York. Send 10 cents for their new book.

March 29, '76—1yr.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We will furnish the NORTH CAROLINIAN for the campaign, to the 15th of November, for 50 cents. The CASH must accompany each order. Send in the names, tf.

EXCEEDINGLY REFRESHED:

The Democrats are philosophers, and that is the truth of it. Such splendid fellows as they must be to bear misfortune so thankful as they are for the littlest favors! such wonderful chemists for extracting not cold comfort, but comfort warmed over from the most unpalatable circumstances! It is a little hard when one has been practically beaten, to stand up and claim a victory. There was an old lady once who was flogged in Providence, R. I., for scolding or stealing, or for some such matter, who took her round dozen without wincing, and afterward declared to the spectators that she felt "exceedingly refreshed." The Democratic journals are undoubtedly in the same gratified state of mind. It takes a very little to make some people happy, and that little is sometimes of a very peculiar kind. For every minority they have a wherefore, and for every majority however small, a most disproportionate whoop of exultation. Editor No. 1 talks of "splendid triumph." Editor No. 2 says it's all owning to the young men who are voting for the first time and who have all been fed on the orthodox pap of Mr Geo F Curtis. No 3 says that it is the "middle moderate men" who have effected this great revolution. And so they go on accounting for what hasn't happened and explaining a victory which they haven't won It is remarkable how profound and convincing their conclusions would be if they had any premises.—*Tribune.*

If you vote to adopt the proposed Constitutional Amendments, you vote to give the Legislature the power to create an army of 12,000 office holders. That's not all. You vote to take out of your own hands the election of your own county and township officers Will you do it?—*Union Republican.*

APPLY THIS TO TILDEN.—"Early marriage makes us immortal. It is the soul and chief pomp of empire. That man who resolves to live without a woman and that woman who resolves to live without a man are enemies to the community in which they dwell, destructive to the world, apostate to Nature, and rebels against heaven and earth.—*Titus.*

WASHINGTON.—There is a very hopeful feeling at the Indian Bureau that the treaty just concluded with the most powerful of the Sious tribes will have an effect upon the other few hostile tribes as to cause them to sue for peace and to abandon their murderous warfare. If the tribes singning the treaty remove to the Indian Territory, as provided, it is confidently believed that the Indian problem will be solved, and that Indian hostilities in the future will be confined to a few straggling bands without sufficient strength to resist or encounter the troops.

OFFICIAL MAJORITY IN MAINE.—In view of the contrary reports published concerning the Gubernatorial majority, the official statement of the Secretary of State shows that the majority for Gov. Connor (Republican) over Talbot (Democrat) is 15,037. These figures show a gain of more than eleven thousand over last year, and over three thousand more than the average majorities for the past nine years.

Wade Hampton said to the negroes at Cheraw, S. C. last week. "We, the white people, are able and ready to protect all of your race who choose to vote for Democrats. We make no threats; but we do claim that South Carolina belongs to her native sons, and by the Eternal God we intend to have it.

The Tilden ticket was tailed by Hendricks the Hoosier, and it was charged that the tail was wagging the dog. Such is not the fact since the returns were received from the Indiana election, for since that time the tail hasn't been able to wag even itself.—*Constitution.*

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.—The war in Cuba has broken out with redoubled fury. The insurgents are burning villiages, attacking the sugar plantations and mills, and in a short turning up in all sorts of unexpected places. Much distress and dissatisfaction exists among the Spanish troops, owning to non-payment of arrearages. Soldiers are deserting from the Spanish army.

THE yellow fever still rages in different parts of the South, many deaths occurring every day, principally in Savannah and Brunswick. New Orleans is to be relieved of quarantine; it is to be devoutly hoped that a heavy frost will soon check the coure of this terrible disease. One or two cases have occurred in Jersey city, also one in Brooklyn and one in Baltimore.

Politics makes curious changes. Only a few weeks ago there was nothing too severe for the Democratic journals of South Carolina to say of Chief Justice Moses. Now that that distinguished light of the bench has taken occasion to shut his eyes and to say that he sees no armed men in the State, the same journals alluue to him with immense respect as the "venerable Chief Justice." It must amuse Moses and his tribe somewhat.

The wonderful dispatches from Colorado to the Tilden headquarters have got back to that State and are creating much amusement. The senders of those purely imaginary documents are pleasantly called the "modern Annanises," and the receivers and promulgators of them are let down easier as "feeble minded victims.

CIVIL WAR!—Gov. Chamberlain of South Carolina has issued a proclamation setting forth that it has become impracticable to enforce the laws of the State by ordinary process on account of the existence of Democratic rifle clubs that are spreading terror among the people, and warning the members of said organizations to disband within three days. If his proclamation is disregarded Gov. Chamberlain will call upon President Grant to put them down. Thus civil war is almost at our door, and the Democratic party is responsible for it as they were in 1861.—*Constitution.*

Col John S Mosby says that he does not think the Democratic politicians of the North have excepted in good faith, and with loyal sentiments the results of the war. He also says: "Elect Tilden, and a baleful element would arise in the South that Tilden couldn't control. It would be Andy Johnson's Administration over again. If Tilden is defeated this time the Southern people will cut loose from the Northern Democracy, and will never attempt another sectional contest.

The Proof of the Pudding," &c

In this age of humbuggery it is easy to make bold assertions, but to furnish indisputable evidence of the truth of them is not always easy.

We boldly assert that Dr. TUTT'S HAIR DYE is superior to all others and to prove it we give testimony of a celebrated Hair Dresser who has used the various compounds recommended for coloring the hair for twenty-five years.

READ IT.

AUGUSTA, Ga., November 4,1871

DR. TUTT:

Dear Sir.—As a Hair Dresser for twenty-five years, both in Europe and America, I have used all kinds of hair dyes, and I am happy to say that yours is superior to any I have ever seen. For several years I have used it with the greatest satisfaction to myself and customers.

Respectfully,
C. BALTZEAN,
From Hair Dresser.

Infamous Landlord and Tenant Act.

LET IT BE REPEALED.

Every Republican candidate for the Legislature should take open and bold ground for the *repeal* of the INFAMOUS LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT! It is a badge of slavery—it is a yoke around every free man's neck. Let it be repealed. Push Democratic candidates to the wall on this question.—*Constitution*

DEATHS.

FITCH.—At this place, on October 8th CHARLES HENRY FITCH; aged 27 years, 2 months and 8 days.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS,
AND STATIONARY & PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES,
No. 5 N. Schroeder st.
BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, LeRoi's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Supplies.
SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

OPIUM
MORPHINE and INTEMPERATE HABITS speedily cured; painless, no publicity, at home and without inconvenience. Anantidote that stands on its merits. Send stamps for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 187 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An illustrated work 275 pages, a private counselor to the married and marriageable on the mysteries of the sexual system. Its abuses, etc., latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without; tells how to preserve the health, and complexion, and gives hints whereby the happiness of youth, the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by letter on all the diseases mentioned in his work. Address Dr. A. SEARS, 41 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

Agents MAKE 18 A DAY. Our large life like Steel Engravings of the Presidential Candidates sell rapidly. Send for circular. N. Y. Engraving Co., 35 Wall Street, Box3286, N. Y.

DEMOCRATIC STEALINGS.

List of Democratic Office-Holders who Plundered the Public Treasury, with the Amount of each one's Plunder, as Appears from Official Documents.

Sam'l Swartout, New York,	$1,225,705.89
Wm. Price, New York,	75,000.00
A. S. Thurston, Key West, Florida	2,822.14
G. W. Owens, Mobile, Ala.	11,173.48
J. P. Canby, Crawfordsville, Indiana	1,013.13
A. McCarty, Indianopolis, Indiana	1,838.92
B. F. Edwards, Edwardsville, Illinois	2,315.76
W. L. D. Ewing, Vandalia, Illinois	16,754.29
John Hays, Jackson, Miss	1,386.16
Willis M. Green, Palmara, Missouri	2,312.12
B. S. Chambers, Little Rock, Ark.	1,146.28
David L. Todd, Opalousas, Louisiana	27,236.57
R. R. Rogers, Opalonsas, La.	6,624.37
Maurice Cannon, New Orleans,	1,259.38
A. W. McDaniel, Washington Miss	6,000.00
Jno. W. Owens, St. Stephen, Alabama	30,611.97
W. P. Harris, Columbus,	109,147.08
W. Taylor, Cahawba, Alabama	23,116.18
U. G. Mitchell, Alabama	54,626.55
Geo. B. Crutcher, Choctaw, Miss.	6,061.40
Geo. B. Cameron, " "	30,059.64
S. W. Dickens, " "	11,831.91
" "	898.53
J. W. Stephenton, Galena, Ill.	43,294.04
Littleoury Hawkins, Helena, Ark.	100,000.00
S. W. Beel, Green Bay	10,620.19
Jos. Friend, Washita, La.	2,541.91
Wm. H. Allen, St. Augustine, La.	1,997.50
Gordon D. Boyd, Columbus, Miss.	50,937.39
R. H. Sterling, Choechnma, Miss.	10,733.70
Paris Childers, Greensburg, La.	12,449.76
Wm. Linn, Vandalia, Illinois	55,962.06
Samuel T. Scott, Jackson, Mass.	12,550.47
J. T. Pollock, Crawfordsville, Ind.	14,891.98
Jno. L. Daniels, Opelousas, La.	7,280.63
Morgan Neville, Cincinnatti, Ohio.	13,781.19
M. J. Allen, Tallehassee, Florida	26,621.57
Rob't K. Brown, Springfield, Mo.	3,600.50
Total	$2,064,209.86

Summary of Losses Sustained by the People of North Carolina on Account of the Democratic Party:

Bank Capital	$8,000,000.00
Bank Notes in circulation	8,000,000.00
School Fund	1,200,000,00
University	300,000.00
State Bonds and Treasury Notes	18,000,000.00
State Sinking Fund	2,500,000.00
Other Property	55,000,000,00
Total.	$93,000,000.00

Ninety-three million dollars lost to the people of North Carolina on account of the folly and mismanagement of the Democratic party!

There has been continual stealings by Democrats in different parts of the Union before and since the war.

The Democratic Sheriff, Buchanan, of Jackson county, stole all the taxes paid by the people of that county for one whole year. His securities were not able to pay what he stole, and so the State lost it. The Democratic County Commissioners of said county took a straw bond from said Sheriff, so he collected

Mayo, the Democratic State Treasurer of Virginia, was a defaulter, and his Democratic friends said he was insane in order to keep him out of the penitentiary.

Josephus Sooey Jr., the Democratic State Treasurer of New Jersey, was a defaulter to the State for a large amount. He was a Democrat and elected by Democrats.

George W. Crawford, a former Secretary of War, and a chivalrous Democratic thief of Georgia, swindled the government out of $115,176.42!

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, a Democratic Vice President in Martin Van Buren's administration, swindled the government out of $122,243, 50.

the taxes of the county for one year, and then went off to Georgia as a good Democratic reformer!

A. C. Latham, the Democratic Register of Deeds for Beaufort county, is a defaulter for a large amount, and is a Democratic reformer!

John Peebles, the late Democratic county Treasurer of Pitt county, is a defaulter for between $8000 and $11000 of the common school money, raised by taxation for the education of the poor children of Pitt county. Peebles is a Tilden and Vance reformer. He is indicted in Pitt county for embezzlement.

Jno H Hellen, late Democratic Sheriff of Pitt county, is a swindler and defaulter for $5000. He now stands indicted in Pitt county for embezzlement He is a Tilden and Vance reformer.

The State Treasurer Jones, of Georgia, is a defaulter for a very large amount. Gov. Jas. M. Smith, in his message to the General Assembly of Georgia, dated January 12th, 1876, on page 10, says there was a cash balance against Treasurer Jones at the time of his removal of $1,480,004.46.

LEWIS CASS, a former Secretary of War under President Jackson, swindled the government out of $68,000,00.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, a Democratic Post Master at New York City, under James Buchanan Chairman of the New York State Democratic Executive Committee, and a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, embezzled the money belonging to the government that had come into his hands by virtue of his office. He was informed by his Democratic friends that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, and he very suddenly *removed* the country and went to Mexico, where he remained a number of years, until a *nolle prosequi* was entered in his case, when he returned to New York. This scoundrel has never been punished for his crime, neither has one cent of the money he stole been refunded to the government. The amount was $75,000.

GILBERT C. WALKER, an Ex-Gov. of Virginia, and present Democratic member of Congress from the Richmond District was president of the Exchange National Bank of Norfolk Virginia Simon Stone, Collector of Internal Revenue made a special deposit therein of a package containing $22,500 in six percent gold bearing United States bonds, which fact was evedent by the marks on the envelope containing them. Stone died, and this $22,500 of bonds has never since been heard from, although his heirs have repeatedly tried to obtain them from this virtuos bank ex-President. He is a blatant Tilden reformer.

STEPHEN D. POOL, the Democratic Superintendent of Public Instructions of North Carolina, stolen the Peabody school money from the poor children of the State, and has since lied about it most outrageously. He published to the world that he would return the money he stole about the 30th of June last, but he has not yet done so, and never will. The Democrats do not want him punished for his dishonesty and rascality, because he still wears the Confederate gray, and is a blatant reformer for Tilden and Vance. Col. Pool was the only Democratic State officer in North Carolina, and thank God he is the last one.

For the want of time and space we must desist from presenting many more Democratic thieves to day.

Wm. M. TWEED, the special friend of Samuel J. Tilden, the reform candidate for President, was convicted of having stolen about $,500,000 of the taxes of New York city and was sent to prison, but his Democratic friends soon turned him out. The present Democratic Sheriff allowed Tweed to go to his own residence, and go up stairs unattended, to see his wife, and thus allowed him to leave and the reform Governor Tilden, has not found time to investigate the outrage of letting Tweed escape or to remove the Sheriff from office, as he has the power to do.

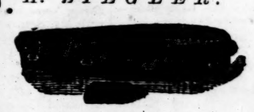
THOMAS C. FIELDS, another Democratic Tilden reformer, got an appropriation from the Legislature to the amount of more than $1000,000 nominally, for the benefit of the fireman but the actually stole every dollar of it.

Henry Genet got an act passed for a court house in the city of New York. He stole the $100.000 appropriated for the court house and the Democratic sheriff let hem run away. And he is a Tilden reformer.—*Raleigh Constitution.*

LIGHTNING RODS.

All persons wishing Lightning rods of the best and most approved style, should apply to SALE & WRIGHT.
Elizabeth City, N. C.
9:6 tf.

J. H. ZIEGLER.



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Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD
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of the latest improved kind and best quality *will be two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.
His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.
Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.
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Delightfully Situated, next to Capitol Square,
RALEIGH, N. C.
A NEW HOUSE
Fine Rooms, well furnished and fitted up in the Best Style.
BATH ROOMS AND WATER CLOSETS ON EACH FLOOR.
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Machine Shop.

Any machine from a Sewing Machine to a Steam Engine put in first class order promptly at small cost. Gas or steam pipes and fittings furnished and fitted.
Castings for Clark's horse power fan, &c, always on hand or procured at short notice. Manufacturers Agt, for Messers Frick, & Co's Steam Engine and Boilers portable and stationary from 2 to 200 horse. power. (Four horse engine) and boilers complete $375, also Saw Mills, grist Mills, Smut Mills, Bolting Cloths and Mill supplies generaly. Best corn shellers and fan combined to be found in Market.
If you want best Machinery in market, at lowest prices, give me a call before buying elsewhere.
J. W. SAWYER,
Shop; J. F. SANDERS, & Co's Carrriage building; Corner of Main and
Elizabeth City N. C.

BARNES' FOOT-POWER SCROLL SAWS AND LATHES
An entire Revolution in the construction of foot-power machines! The old style thrown aside when these are known! Thousands now in use! $1,500 to $2,000 per year made using them. One person out of every three who send for catalogues of these machines buys one. Say what paper you read this in, and address,
W. F. JOHN & BARNES,
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PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS
Which may be done with one-fourth the usual expense, by using our

Patent Slate Paint,

MIXED READY FOR USE.

Fire-proof, Water-proof, Durable, Economical and Ornamental.

A roof may be covered with a very cheap shingle, and by application of this Slate be made to last from 20 to 25 years. Old roofs can be patched and coated, looking much better, and lasting longer than new shingles without the slate, for

One third the cost of Reshingling.

The expense of slating new shingles is only about the cost of simply laying them. The paint is Fire Proof against sparks or flying embers, as may be easily tested by any one.

IT STOPS EVERY LEAK,

and for tin or iron has no equal, as it expands by heat, contracts by cold, and never cracks nor scales. Roofs covered with Tar Sheathing Felt can be made water-tight at a small expense, and preserved for many years.
The Slate Paint is

EXTREMELY CHEAP.

Two gallons will cover a hundred square feet of shingle roof, while on tin, iron, felt, matched boards, or any smooth surface, from two quarts to one gallon are required to 100 square feet of surface, and although the Paint has a heavy body it is easily applied with a brush.

No Tar is used in this Composition,

therefore it neither cracks in Winter; nor runs in Summer.
On decayed shingles it fills up the holes and pores and gives a new substantial roof that will last for years. Curled or Warped shingles it brings to their places, and keeps them there. It fills up all holes in Felt roofs, stops leaks—and although a slow dryer, rain does not effect it a few hours after applying. As nearly all paints that are black contain TAR, be sure you obtain our GENUINE article, which for shingle roofs is

CHOCOLATE COLOR,

when first applied, changing in about a month to a uniform state color, and is to all intents and purposes SLATE. On

TIN ROOFS

our red color is usually preferred, as one coat is equal to five of any ordinary paint. For

BRICK WALLS

our BRIGHT RED is the only reliable Slate Paint ever introduced that will effectually prevent dampness from penetrating and discoloring the plaster.
These paints are also largely used on out houses and fences, or as a priming coat on fine buildings.
Our only colors are CHOCOLATE RED, BRIGHT RED, and ORANGE.

NEW YORK CASH PRICE LIST.

5 Gallons, can and box		$5 50
10 "	keg	9 50
20 "	half barrel	16 00
40 "	one barrel	30 00

We have in stock, of our manufacture, roofing materials, etc., at the following low prices.
1000 rolls extra Rubber Roofing at 3 cents per square foot. (Or we will furnish Rubber Roofing, Nails, Caps, and Slate Paint for an entire new roof, at 4½ cents per square foot.)
2000 rolls 2-ply Tarred Roofing Felt, at 1½ cents per square foot.
3000 rolls 3 ply Tarred Roofing Felt, at 2½ cents per square foot.
200 rolls Tarred Sheathing, at ½ cents per square foot.
5000 gallons fine Enamel Paint, mixed ready for use, on inside or outside work, at $2 per gallon.

Send for sample card of colors. All orders must be accompanied with the money or satisfactory city references. No goods shipped C. O. D., unless express charges are guaranteed. Sample orders solicited.
N. Y. SLATE PAINT COMPANY,
102 & MAIDEN LANE, New York.
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Continues to Take the Lead in Selling

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Good Goods at "bottom prices."
Large sales at a small expense.

Please make a personal examination and satisfy yourself that you can save money by buying at

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JUNIPER SHINGLES.

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Books, News, and NOVELTIES.
Orders for anything pertaining to the business will be promptly filled.
WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY.
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THE NEW **"DOMESTIC"** A Double-Thread Lock-Stitch Machine.

It sews with great facility the lightest and finest as well as the heaviest and coarsest fabrics.
PHYSICIAN'S RECOMMEND IT as a machine that can be used without harm by anyone, because it requires so little effort of any kind, it being

THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

With our printed directions, no instruction or mechanical skill is required to operate it.
The construction of the machine is based upon a principle of unique and unequalled simplicity, comprising simple levers working upon centres. The bearings are few, and they are hardened and polished.
The machines are made at our new works in the city of Newark, N. J., with new special (patented) machinery and tools, constructed expressly to accomplish what we now offer.
Every machine fully warranted.
"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
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Address,
KEYSTONE PRINTING INK CO.,
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The railroad is expected to run on Zimmerman's Wharf, where the continual rush is for the best Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, English Syrup, Lime, Teas, Vinegar, Spices, Soaps and all kinds of *Canned Fruits* such as Pine Apples, Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn; all kinds of Pickles, Crackers, Pork, Hay, &c at *Lowest Cash Prices.* All can be convinced by calling at
Six thousand Pounds Blue fish, Salt and at lowest cash Prices, and 100 Bushels Long Island N. Y. Early Rose and Peach low Potatoes, at the lowest Prices.
ZIMMERMAN'S Wharf

$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

GREAT MEDICAL BOOK and Secrets for Ladies and Gents Sent for two stamps. Address, St Joseph Medical Institute, Mo.

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FALL
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GOODS
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IN THE LATEST
STYLES.
BRODRICKS & SMITH,
3 & 5 Water St.

Offer great Inducements to all and invite your careful examination of their STOCK.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods

TH ELIZABETH CITY
Bakery & Confectionery Store
Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Butter—in short, everything in the line of Confectionery kept always on hand. Parties supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see.
WILLIAM STEGER,
Road street

THOMAS R. BLAND,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
House, Sign
AND
ORNAMENTAL Painting.
His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties for the promptness with which he has executed, and the faithfulness with which work intrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

JNO S. WAUGH,
Elizabeth City N. C.
Manufacturer of Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, &c.
Those in want of any kind of a Vehicle would do well to give me a call.
REPAIRING
Done at short notice and at reasonable rates. Give me a call.

ONES
Livery Stables
AT
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I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on
MAIN STREET,
A few doors west of Road, and keep horses buggies, carriages, etc, for hire. Persons promptly accomodated at all times and reasonable terms.
ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN
The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on
ROAD STREET,
And keeps on hand a good assortment of
GUNS,
Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus
And also a fine selection of
CUTLERY.
He may at all times be found either in the Store prepared to accomodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.
JNO. W. BELL.

GIVE ME WORK!
J. M. MATHEWS.
Near Brother's Livery Stables.

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R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR
Special Terms for Permanent Boarders
Board, 1st and 2nd floors per day $2 50
3rd and 4th " " 2 00

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Questions and Answers.

What remedy is there for tree splitting?

One farmer recommends, whenever a forked tree is found, cleaning a small limb on each fork of its leaves and lateral branches, then bringing them together and winding them round each other, from one main branch to the other. This will cause them to unite in a year's time, and is a perfect security from splitting.

Does soil have any influence on eggs?

The poultry in and about Amiens are the most celebrated layers in France; the reason given by one writer on the subject is the soil of that district, which contains a marked quantity of silica, is highly favorable for egg laying purposes. The neighborhood of Boulogne is said to have this same quality of soil, and when fowls are removed from it their fecundity ceases.

What are the effects of drainage?

The most important effects of drainage are the deepening of the soil and the lengthening of the seasons. Roots of plants will not go down into stagnant water, but take away the water and they will reach out after the plant food below the surface. The week or two gained by drainage is a great relief to backward spring. Drainage also increases the effect of the application of manure.

Which produces the best keepers—the seed from onions planted out in the fall before the rains begin, or onions raised from seed produced by onions kept until the first of March?

The keeping quality of onions, according to a California farmer, depends much more on the soil in which they are raised than on the time when the bulbs which produce the seed are planted. A dry, sandy loam will produce better onions for keeping than low, heavy land. Much also depends on how onions are cured and treated in the winter. A second growth allowed after the onion has ripened will in itself spoil the onion for long keeping.

What will make hens lay through the winter?

One farmer says that feeding hens with fat occasionally will cause them to lay during the winter. Mix hog's lard with dough is the rule; a piece of lard about the size of a walnut given to a hen after she has been broken up from sitting will start her to laying again.

Can evergreen be planted in the fall?

Evergreens may be planted at any season of the year when the ground is not frozen. The best time, however, is when the buds have just started into new growth; this occurs about the time other trees have come into leaf.

What is the natural size of an apple tree?

The age of an apple tree varies greatly according to the constitution of the tree, the nurture, climate, etc. On deep and favorable soils, where the climate is not too severe, apple orchards have been known to bear fair crops at eighty, ninety and even, in rare cases, one hundred years of age. As a rule, however, apple orchards fail in forty and fifty years. Severe cold, which blackens all the wood, is a common cause of the premature failure of orchards. Starvation, in consequence of exhaustion of the soil, is a still more frequent cause. Pear trees, under favorable circumstances, live forty and fifty years, the plum averages from twenty to thirty years, the cherry lasts about the same length of time, and peach trees usually fail to be profitable at twelve to thirteen years of age.

Is there any truth in the assertion that the season in which eggs are laid has an influence on the chicks hatched therefrom?

It is very generally believed by poultry raisers that a hen's first layings for the season will produce better and stronger chickens than those laid later. The idea seems to be that after two or three months the fowl loses her vitality and these late eggs, in consequence, produce a brood lacking somewhat in stamina.

Is there no way in which apples can be kept through the winter without entirely losing their flavor? They are stored away in the fall crisp and palatable, but in two or three months become flabby and poor.

Apples are a fruit which very readily take in surrounding odors, especially those of roots, moist cellars, in which they are too often kept. Remove them from all rank vegetables and unpleasant odors; handle them gently; keep them in a dry, cool room, just above the freezing point, and they will retain in great measure their natural flavor and crispness.

Domestic Hints.

To loosen a glass stopper, pour around it a little sweet oil, close to the stopper, and let it stand in a warm place.

To have corned beef juicy after it is cold, and not as dry as a chip, put it into boiling water when you cook it, and do not take it out until the water is cold.

Stove polish, when mixed with turpentine instead of water, and applied in the usual manner, is blacker, more glossy and enduring than when mixed with any other liquid.

To remove paint from cotton, silk, or woolen goods, saturate the spot in spirits of turpentine, and let it remain several hours, then rub it between the hands. It will crumble away, without injury either to the color or texture of the article.

To prevent chimneys from cracking, place them in a kettle of cold water, and gradually heat it until it boils, then let it cool. They will not be broken by the ordinary fluctuation of the flame. Cutting them on the convex side with a diamond, to allow room for expansion by heat, will, it is said, prevent them from cracking.

Any poison which has been swallowed, intentionally or by accident, may be rendered harmless by swallowing two gills of sweet oil. An individual with a very strong constitution should take twice the quantity. The oil nutralizes every form of vegetable or mineral poison with which physicians are acquainted. A heaping teaspoonful each of common salt and ground mustard stirred into half a gill of sweet oil is a good antidote for poison; this vomits as soon as it reaches the stomach; but, for fear some of the poison may still remain, swallow the whites of one or two raw eggs, or drink a cup of strong coffee.

Watermelon Vinegar and Syrup.

Both vinegar and syrup can be manufactured from the watermelon. About ten years ago, while on a sheep ranch one hundred and sixty-five miles back from Los Angeles, Cal., from whence we received our supplies, it took a forty-gallon oaken cask and filled it with ripe, or nearly ripe, watermelons, all being bruised to a pulp or into quite small fragments with a wooden pounder, as they were thrown in. Then the head was replaced, and every day we changed ends, one resting on the ground. In a little time the rinds of the melons changed to a pulp, and the whole mass was formed into a pleasant but not strong vinegar. But by the addition of a few quarts of molasses, we drew out occasionally from the larger cask into a smaller one, supplied with the plant, or "mother," all of which made very fine vinegar. Since then, gardeners manufacture all the syrup they need from the melon, the juice of which is reduced by evaporation according to the usual simple process of the sugar maple syrup in this country, and is about the consistency of ordinary syrup, coarse in grain, but rich, and of a fruity flavor, very pleasant to the taste. Some prefer it to any other for domestic purposes. There is no great expense attached to its reduction. In these times of rest it may stimulate others to a worthy trial.

Seasonable Suggestions.

Sheep well kept in winter rarely suffer from ticks.

Feed cattle given to gnawing boards and rotten wood as many corn cobs as they will eat. Feed them from the hand, repeating this whenever they return to the habit.

Gather a few barrels of road dust before the fall rains set in to dust cattle and fowls with during the winter to rid them of vermin. Road dust is also an excellent disinfectant.

Black walnuts intended for planting should be gathered at the usual time in the fall, and covered with a few inches of soil during the winter. This covering prevents their freezing and thawing. When the ground is ready for working in the spring the nuts may be planted. Care should be taken not to injure those that have sprouted. Do not plant near other trees, and place them where they are to remain, as it is a difficult matter to transplant a walnut tree. Plant the nuts two or three inches deep.

Keep On Churning.

After the battle of Long Island, which was fought Aug. 27, one hundred years ago, and after the capture of New York city by the British, Gen. Howe made his headquarters in New York, leaving Staten Island in command of Col. Dalrymple. The wounded from the bloody Brooklyn field were taken to the island and billeted upon the farmhouses. It was Howe's custom to visit the temporary hospitals regularly, in order to satisfy himself that his men were receiving proper care. On one occasion, during a heavy storm, he and his staff took shelter under a farmhouse shed. Farmer Cole, seeing the party outside, approached them with a hearty invitation to enter the house and rest till the storm should subside. Mrs. Cole was churning in the kitchen, and the guests occupied the sitting-room. "We are very hungry," said a member of the staff; "can you give us something to eat?"

"I can't leave my churn," said the practical housewife.

"I'll churn for you," said a splendid uniformed officer.

Forthwith he was set to work, Mrs. Cole having taught him how to use the dasher.

As she proceeded with the culinary work, ever and anon she glanced at the toiling officer. "Well," said she to his brother officers, "if he can't use the sword better than the churn dasher, he must be a mighty poor soldier."

This sally raised a hearty laugh, in which the volunteer churner joined heartily. He kept on gallantly, the perspiration streaming from every pore. It was the hardest work he had ever done in his life.

"That's right," said Mrs. Cole, encouragingly; "keep on long enough and you'll fetch butter."

When the storm had ceased the military gentlemen took their leave, first offering to pay for their entertainment. "We don't keep tavern," said Mrs. Cole, with the short and decisive snap of the independent farmer's wife; and the officers rode away.

"Keep on long enough and you'll fetch butter," became a household expression in the British army, and was taken to the other side of the water, where it was uttered many a time to encourage those who were striving to accomplish results under difficulties. A short time after the occurrence at the farmhouse, Mrs. Cole received a parcel from New York. It contained a splendid black silk dress and a letter of thanks and compliments from Gen. Sir William Howe. It was he who had done the churning. The dress is an heirloom in the Cole family, and the letter is preserved as one of the few pleasant reminiscences of a war in which the weaker party carried out to a successful issue the suggestion made by the farmer's wife: "Keep on long enough and you'll fetch butter."—*Sun.*

Power Better than Law.

Commodore Vanderbilt was once advised "to get the law" of a certain matter. "Law!" he exclaimed; "why, I have the power already." Long before the famous Erie litigations fell into such a hopeless tangle that he and Mr. Drew were compelled to settle their quarrel themselves, he had conceived a great contempt for the courts of justice. His first experience in the courts was in the course of the steamboat litigations which grew out of the charters granted to Fulton and Livingston by the New York Legislature, and which Chief Justice Marshall brought to an end in 1824 by deciding that the State could not grant an exclusive right of navigation. Capt. Vanderbilt, in 1818, took command of the steamboat Bellona, of the New York and New Brunswick line, which was chartered by the New Jersey Legislature. The Troy *Press* describes his first appearance in court: He was arrested by the sheriff of New York on an attachment for contempt, and taken before the awful presence of the great Chancellor Kent, at Albany, to answer to the charge of violating an injunction awarded in the case of John R. Livingston against Aaron Ogden and Thomas Gibbons, prohibiting Gibbons, his agents and servants, from navigating with any boat or vessel propelled by steam or fire the waters in the bay of New York, or in the Hudson river between Staten Island and Bowles' hook. The chancellor held that as Vanderbilt was not in the employment of Gibbons, and as Gibbons had not been running the Bellona since the injunction was served, and that as no collusion had been shown between Gibbons and Tompkins, Vanderbilt must be discharged from the attachment with costs.

Perils of Investment.

Among the troubles of the hour, says Burleigh, in the Boston *Journal*, is what to do with one's money. It is not safe in the bank. The trust companies turn out to be vain things for safety. The more real estate a man has the worse he is off. There have been a great many times in the last fifty years when people could not make money unless they had money to make it with. But there has never been a time till now when people could not make money with money to make it with. The peculiarity of this panic is that you can do nothing with the money. No investment seems safe, and millions are lying idle. The recent flurry in New York shows this. Everybody who could have taken out their money from real estate and put it into stocks. A certain line of stocks was considered as good as gold. This was especially true of coal stocks. All along the line of the Lackawanna and kindred roads stock was held by well-to-do families. In a single house lately families with incomes from $2,000 to $20,000 a year were made penniless. It is said that if the great railroad men were obliged to realize at once a larger part of the so-called millionaires would be as poor as their neighbors. Nearly all our heavy companies, if obliged to throw their real estate on to the market, would find themselves in a bad way.

Banks in the United States.

There are to-day in the United States 907 chartered State banks, 2,118 national banks, 666 savings banks, and 2,375 private banks—6,066 in all. The pioneer was the Bank of North America, established in Philadelphia by the Continental Congress in 1782, with a capital of $400,000. It issued notes redeemable in Spanish dollars, and aided Robert Morris in carrying the colonies through the closing years of the war. Two years later the Bank of New York was opened in Walton House with Alexander Hamilton on the board of directors. In 1799 the Bank of the Manhattan Company was organized with Aaron Burr as one of the managers. When the second war with Great Britain broke out eighty-nine banks had been organized under State charters, with a capital of over $40,000,000. The State banks at the present time have a capital of $164,366,669, while the nations banks have attracted over $500,000,000 to their support.

Still Earnest.

The Servians are recovering from their recent disasters. Gen. Tchernayeff has still 55,000 men under his command, and holds a line of eight miles, extending from Djunis to Deligrad. There are besides eight battalions holding possession of the fortifications at Alexinatz. This display of strength will aid the powers in bringing Turkey to terms, particularly as the sultan favors peace.

GREAT BRITAIN.—At present the whole constituency in England and Wales numbers 2,240,763 electors, consisting of 843,803 in counties, and 1,484,844 in boroughs, and 12,116 in universities. In Ireland there are 230,773 electors, and in Scotland 295,420.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Brisk Sales in Fall Trade.—Confidence Among Merchants.

With the advance of the season, says the New York *Tribune*, the prospects of satisfactory transactions in every branch of trade become brighter. Already merchants and importers are in good spirits over the prosperity of their business. A feeling of confidence pervades mercantile circles which is in marked contrast with the prevailing feeling in previous years since the panic. Recently there has been a great influx of people to the city, and the hotels are crowded with wholesale buyers from the country. In almost every branch of trade transactions are daily increasing. Western buyers generally report the crops to be in good condition. The fall wholesale trade is now fairly begun, and the bustle and activity visible in every business part of the city furnish sufficient evidence of returning prosperity. So great is the pressure of business that the clerks of many wholesale houses are compelled to remain at their counters until a late hour in the evening. Many of the jobbing houses are also crowded with customers, and from present appearances the fall trade will be unprecedented in the history of the city. The woolen trade, including cassimeres, blankets, and flannels of American make, amounted to $236,000 for fifteen days, against $140,000 for a corresponding period last year. The advance in the price of wool has had a tendency to increase the business in woolen goods. The price of some classes of wool is as high now as it was last February, but merchants think this will have no immediate effect upon the manufactured goods. In a conversation with a dealer in woolen goods, he said that the exports of this country last year were $80,000,000 more than the imports, and that the increase in exports this year would largely exceed that sum. The importation of foreign fabrics was down to the lowest point. The hard times of previous years had driven the people to use domestic goods because of their cheapness. The result had been that home manufactured cloths and other articles, which had been discarded formerly for the foreign goods, were now kept by houses whose business was confined to foreign goods before. The fine domestic fabrics were as good as the imported, and the quantity of foreign goods sold was certain to decrease from year to year. Fine worsted cloths had been scarce during the season, and the mills had found difficulty in supplying the wants of the people. As an instance of the pressure upon the manufacturers, the dealer referred to orders which he had given in June that had not yet been completed.

Merchants say the trade with the Southwest and Southern States was most encouraging. There had been a great number of buyers from those parts of the country, and there was every sign of a good volume of sales. The buyers from those States reported the crops in a flourishing condition, and that the people were in better circumstances than for several years past. In speaking of the prices, it was asserted that the figures were firm generally, but cotton goods and prints had gone up within three or four weeks. The cause of this advance was declared to be that the demand had been greater than the supply, and several cotton mills had resumed work within two weeks.

The millinery houses, like nearly all others, have been showing signs of animation, and some large sales have been effected. The prices of straw goods are well sustained, and straw hats in attractive styles find a ready sale. Ribbons are in good demand, and sell readily at an advance of from ten to twenty per cent. since the rise in the price of raw silk. The demand for velvets for millinery purposes is very brisk. Silks for the same purposes, and trimmings, are quickly purchased at fair prices. The sale of flowers and feathers has increased in the same ratio as straw goods. The greatest demand is for fancy feathers, plumes and wings.

The silk trade is active, and many large transactions are carried on in dress silks daily. It has been noticed that the purchasers of silks will buy freely at an advance of fifteen per cent. but are unwilling to pay more. If merchants cannot buy goods at this increase they refuse to buy at all, and it is thought that this tendency of dealers will have the effect of preventing the great rise in the price of silks which has been expected in some quarters.

The leather trade, which has been drooping for some years, in common with other industries has regained its activity, and those engaged in the business speak very hopefully. The price of leather of nearly all kinds has decreased slightly from last year, but the change is not very marked. The greatest demand is for the coarser qualities, yet there are fair business transactions in fine goods.

In the boot and shoe trade goods of medium prices are principally called for, and the leading houses continue to do a safe business.

There is general confidence among retail dealers in the various branches of business as well as among the wholesale houses.

Fall Bonnets.

French bonnets imported for the fall and early winter are exceedingly rich this season, a fashion journal says. The shapes are unique, with oddly trimmed crowns and close clinging fronts. There is scarcely any face trimming except a slight frill of tulle or a twist of velvet; it is an exceptional case to see flowers or loops of velvet in front, the only touch of color being given by the facing in the brim or the cord piping on its edge. Fine velvets and plush, either plain or corded in stripes, are used for covering the frame of the bonnet smoothly. French felt bonnets are not largely imported, and will not be worn on dressy occasions as much as they were last winter, but will still be chosen to match costumes, and as second-best hats. Contrasts of color and two shades of one color will be equally fashionable. Cream color of the greenish linden shade will brighten up myrtle green, ink blue, and plum colored hats. Carlinal will be worn in contrast with ink blue, plum, and myrtle green, and also with black velvets. The bonnet is usually of the darkest shade, with pipings, facing, scarf, etc., of the pale tint; but occasionally this is reversed, as in the case of dress bonnets of pale linden green velvet trimmed with myrtle green plush, or of celeste blue trimmed with dark cardinal red. The contrast of color must be odd in order to be stylish, and two tones of the same color must represent extreme shades. The trimming is heaped in loops and plaitings on the front of the crown, and there are usually two long streamers of ribbon directly behind, which may hang there as ornament or be brought forward as strings.

By his Friends.

A charming anecdote is told concerning the late Felicien David, or, rather, of his friends. A little before his death he applied to be admitted to the academy of fine arts, and every member promised to support him. Not one voted for him. One of the vow breakers called upon him. "Perhaps you have been astonished," he said to David, "at what has taken place?" "Certainly," replied the artist. "Well, the fact is," said the academician, "that we had a prize of 20,000 francs to bestow. We could not give it to one of our own members, and as we thought it would be of more use to you than a nominal honor, we did not elect you." The following day David received the money, which was very welcome to him, as he was far from being a rich man.

THE EXHIBITION.—Some one remarks in reference to the Centennial, when only a few days can be spent at the Exhibition: To make up one's mind beforehand what he wants to see is very well, but a person thus prepared is likely to lose time in hunting for the things he wants. The best way is to know what you want to see, and see it if it comes handy; if it don't, see what does come handy.

THE FRUIT SHOW.

Remote States Make the Best Show—Some Enormous Fruit.

Just east of the northern portion of Agricultural Hall is the Pomological Annex, a low frame structure, nearly square in shape, covering about an acre. The fruit show opened there and continued two weeks. Large tables were provided, with the surface broken into three tiers on each side, for the proper display of the fruit. It may give an idea of the extent of the preparations when it is stated that there was space on the tables for 14,000 plates of fruit, each table offering room for about 300 plates. Nearly three-fourths of the space was occupied. The greater part of the display was made as the collective exhibits of various States or of fruit growers' associations, though the names of individual contributors were generally indicated. It is a curious fact that the principal exhibits came from a distance—from Western and Eastern States, and from Canada, while the Middle States, the great sources of fruit supply for this section, were scantly represented. One of the largest displays, filling perhaps more than 1,500 plates, was made by the fruit growers' association of the Province of Ontario. It consisted chiefly of apples, pears, grapes, and plums, and many of the specimens were of much merit, especially when the climate in which they were cultivated is considered. The crab apples were particularly good and attracted much attention. This display occupied the northern end of the building. Neither New York, Pennsylvania, or Delaware made a collective exhibit, though several good displays by individuals were shown.

The most remarkable display in the building—certainly the one that attracted the greatest attention—was that of California fruit, brought East in refrigerator cars. It was in fine condition. In size the fruit was unequaled, and its quality was very fine. The peaches were very large and temptingly luscious. Clusters of grapes were shown which in this part of the country seem fairly enormous. The beauty of them was beyond praise. The apples, pears and plums were almost equally remarkable. Nectarines, figs and almonds, both green and ripe, were also shown. This fruit was brought here by an agent acting for quite a number of fruit growers. Besides that exhibited, a large stock was on hand for sale in the building.

Almost equally remarkable, and perhaps more surprising to most visitors, was the display of apples from Nebraska. It was very large, and its average quality was very good. One table covered with early fall apples presented a superb appearance, and astonished those not familiar with Nebraska's position among the fruit growing States. Very attractive also were the two tables of fruit sent by the Kansas Horticultural Society. A large space was reserved for Wisconsin, but only a small part of it was occupied. The State Horticultural Society of Ohio made a good display, covering four tables. There were also a few individual exhibits from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Washington, D. C.

The display of fruits was superintended by Mr. G. C. Brackett, of Iowa. It closed on Saturday, the sixteenth of September, but more or less fruit will probably be placed on exhibition at intervals until the end of October. It is yet too early for most fall and winter fruit, and much of that shown would have appeared to more advantage if more mature.

American Cattle.

The exportation of American cattle to Glasgow has become an important trade, with promises of substantial increase. The experiment was first made in 1873, when six cattle arrived on August 11. The number gradually increased, until it reached fifty per week in October. Shipments then ceased until last year, when in June from 100 to 150 cattle landed every week, and the trade continued until October. In July of this year the trade began again, and since then from 150 to 250 head have reached Glasgow every week. During the last week in August 154 American cattle were sold in Glasgow, and averaged $165 per head. This is said to be the highest price ever received for such a lot. But this is only one part of the American trade in beef at Glasgow. On June 5 the first sale of dead meat was held, when one hundred carcasses of beef and seventy-two of mutton were disposed of. The trade since then has constantly increased. During the last week in August 210 carcasses were sold, and "on Wednesday evening," says the *Pall Mall Gazette* of September 1, "there might have been seen passing through the streets of Glasgow to the cattle market the uncommon procession of thirty-three lorries, each laden with three tons of butchers' meat." Since the importation began, 1,500,000 pounds of meat have been sold. Of 1,000 cattle sold in a single week in August, 365 were imported from America. Cattle killed two days before the sailing of the steamer from New York are sold within two weeks in the markets of Glasgow. It is expected that the trade will continue through the winter. Arrivals of two hundred carcasses a week are expected.

Pearl Fishing in Scotland.

Pearl fishing, once common in the rivers of England, is now no longer an industry in that country, but the search for pearls is still prosecuted in some of the Scotch rivers, apparently with more vigor than success. The fishings in the shallow waters of the Dee (Kirkcudbrightshire) have of late years become exhausted, and all the ingenuity of the pearl seekers had to be called into play in the search in the lochs and deep pools in the river's course. During the last three years tongs have been used with fair success, and the parts thus reached have been thoroughly fished. Beginning on the lee side, the boat is allowed to drift, the fisher leaning over, with his head literally in the water, but protected by a tin box, through the plate glass bottom of which he scans the bottom of the loch, perhaps thirty feet below, but to his eye not more than a tenth of that distance. On a series of poles, jointed after the fashion of a sweep's broom, is a landing net, with steel scoops, into which the fisher sweeps every shell that comes beneath his gaze. In this way, and with much industry, a large number of pearls have been obtained, many of them of considerable value; but in another season or two the whole will be exhausted, and the pearl and pearl fishing of the Cree and Dee will become a thing of the past. It is to be regretted that the jewel robbers in England do not search the rivers for the pearls which, during the occupation of Britain by the Romans, were found in large quantities in the fresh water mussels.

Our Sugar Supply.

The total amount of raw sugars manufactured in the world in 1875 was about 2,810,000 tons, and of this quantity sugar cane supplied 1,760,000 tons, and beet root 1,050,000.

The total sugar crop manufactured from cane for this year shows a decrease of about thirteen and one-half per cent., yielding 1,526,000 tons against 1,760,000 tons last year. The estimates of this year's beet root crop are necessarily not yet completed, but the general opinion of people who should be competent to judge is that it will exceed last year's by about 150,000 tons, making say 1,200,000 tons against last year's crop of 1,050,000 tons. But this increase in the European beet root crop but slightly affects our supplies or our commercial interests, very little beet root sugar having ever been imported into this country.

Hanging.

An English coroner has made a careful inquiry as to whether the murderers, Fish and Thompson, lately executed at Liverpool, met their deaths by strangulation or dislocation of the vertebræ. He showed that by the use of the "long drop," introduced by the present executioner, Marwood, the neck of the doomed man is instantly broken by the fall. This, he contends, is not in accordance with the sentence "to be hanged by the neck until you are dead," which he holds implies strangulation.

A Scene in Bulgaria.

The correspondent of the London *Daily News*, who is traveling in Bulgaria with Mr. Schuyler, the American consul general, writing on the tenth of August from the city of Philippopolis, describes this scene:

The first remarkable object which attracted my attention upon entering the streets of Philippopolis was not one that was calculated to make me feel particularly light hearted and merry. It was a priest who at first sight seemed to be standing in a greengrocer's shop in a very reflective mood, for he had his hands behind his back, and his head slightly inclined forward and to one side, seeming to indicate that he was gazing at the ground in a brown study. There was a small crowd of people on the other side of the street watching him—a very silent crowd it was, that seemed slightly awe struck, for it proffered not a sound or a murmur. As I came nearer I perceived that the feet of the priest were not quite touching the little platform before the door of the greengrocer's shop, and upon looking more closely to find out the cause of the strange phenomena, I observed a small rope proceeding from his neck to a beam a couple of feet overhead. He was hanging there, almost in the doorway of the greengrocer's shop, with his feet so near the ground, so calmly and placidly, that I might have passed him by without noticing him had it not been for the crowd over the way. He was a fine young man of about forty. There were wooden shoes on the feet, which were without stockings, a small sheepskin cap on the head, and the beard, which fell down over the chest, was slightly flecked with gray. Evidently a peasant priest—a priest of the people; but the sunburnt face, which was not in the least distorted, wore a calm, stern but mournful expression that was strangely impressive. They said he had died very bravely. His step never faltered as he mounted the greengrocer's steps, and his voice never trembled as he looked around upon the assembled crowd, and gave them his blessing. He had a wife, and five little children, too, whom he left penniless, and whom we afterward saw at Avrat-Alan. She came to us there at the house where we were stopping, with her five little ones—a comely peasant woman of about thirty—and told us her story in her strange, melodious tongue, which so much resembles the Russian, pointing to her babies, wringing her hands, and finally beating her head on the ground in the extremity of her despair. The only comfort we could give her was to tell her that her husband died bravely, which did not seem to console her at all as it should have done a warlike woman. Selim Effendi, the head of the tribunal for the trial of the insurgents, a short time ago a telegraph employee, told us he had been guilty of fomenting the insurrection. But as the depositions of witnesses were taken down in secret by Selim, with no advocate to cross question them, and as Mr. Schuyler obtained proof that he employed torture with a view to obtaining evidence especially for the conviction of priests and schoolteachers, we may take the liberty of expressing our doubts of this priest's guilt, as upon the subject of Selim's judicial capacity and honesty.

Oratory vs. Journalism.

The day for speeches has gone by, says the New York *Herald*, which adds: Webster, Clay, Calhoun, with all their eloquence, could not move this generation as they did their own age. The reason is that the press has superseded the forum. When the country was small and newspapers were few voters were obliged to depend upon public speakers for their political ideas. Mass meetings were then serious matter and had direct effect upon the canvass. Now they are mere celebrations, in which parties utter their enthusiasm. The last of the great debates was probably when Lincoln met Douglas on the stump in Illinois and argued the questions of the day in the immediate presence of the people. But speeches are not now made to be heard, but to be read. The great orator who speaks in a hall cares far less for his three or four thousand auditors than for his hundred thousand readers. Another reason why oratory is becoming every year less effective in moving the people is that it is preceded by the press. Mr. Brigham made a good speech the other day in New England, but his arguments had all appeared before in the Republican journals. Mr. Durand spoke at Hartford, but his ideas had previously been expressed in the Democratic newspapers. The true field for political oratory, so far as it is to have a direct effect, is in the State legislatures or on the floor of Congress. There personal magnetism often has an electrical influence. This was signally shown in the last session of the House.

The Question of Courtship.

The English custom of courtship, says the *Sun*, in answer to a correspondent, is first to approach the father in a suit for a daughter's hand, and seek to gain his consent to the addresses. It has much to recommend it, for it implies a recognition of the parent's authority over the daughter, and gives him opportunity to have something to say in advance about the propriety of the proposed engagement. However, in England, as here, after a girl has reached the legal marriageable age she may, if she chooses, marry without her parents' consent. In the United States it is not the custom to ask the father's consent to a courtship, and so our correspondent can do as he chose in the premises, though it would be more proper for him to speak to the girl's father. Still, it will probably be the girl's yes or no which will wholly decide the matter, since our girls usually claim the privilege of picking out their husbands themselves without first consulting their parents. At any rate, they tenaciously hold to the notion that their hearts are a better guide in love affairs than their parents' heads.

Appeasing Him.

Thompson, the artist, is of a somewhat testy disposition. His charming wife knows this, and whenever her lord and master wears a frowning brow, hastens to appease him by some of the myriad little fooleries so becoming in young brides. The other day she was out of town, and Thompson embraced the opportunity to dismiss a fat and stupid serving man whom he abominated. Half an hour afterward, as he is at work in his studio, he hears a scratching at the door and then a timid bark like that of a dog, but not that of a dog:

"Bow! Wow!"

He opens the door. It is the servant.

"You infernal fool, what do you mean?"

"Oh, I had noticed that my mistress often appeased you so!"

Asked Too Much.

MRS. A. T. Stewart had to leave New York on account of the persecution she underwent from those who solicited charity. Petitions poured in upon her from all quarters for every purpose. Needy institutions, charities that were ready to be started, provided liberal donations or endowments could be obtained; people in distress themselves, or whose friends were unfortunate; children to be adopted, or educated; some who only needed capital to start a grand enterprise, and innumerable suggestions as to the best way to invest her capital. All this nearly drove her wild; so Judge Hilton advised her to leave the country. His son and daughter accompanied her in her travels, besides several relatives and servants.

Mamma (who had been quietly watching certain surreptitious proceedings): "Why, who helped you to that cake?" Willie (promptly): "Hebben, mamma." Mamma, (sternly): "Sh—sh—sh, you naughty boy, how dare you tell such stories!" "Willie: "Taint my fault if it is a 'tory, ma. Didn't pa tell beggarman sat Hebben helped dhose zat helped demselves?"

Any hard steel tool will cut glass with great facility when freely wet with camphor dissolved in turpentine. The ragged edges of glass vessels may be easily smoothed thus with a flat file.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

Gen. Howard expects trouble with the Indians in the far Northwest unless arrangements are made to pacify them..... In the Beaver court, in the Mountain Meadow massacre case, Judge Boreman, in the course of his charge to the jury, said: "The prisoner, J. D. Lee, stands before you charged with being a participant in one of the most atrocious massacres of human beings—of men, women and children—in the Mountain Meadows in 1857, that ever was known in any civilized part of the world. The evidence shows that the persons killed were immigrants. For several days previous to the massacre a combination of Indians and white men had been making attacks on their encampment. Indians and white men vied with each other in the fiendish work of destroying over one hundred and twenty men, women and children. It has been alleged that Lee shot one woman with a gun and cut the throat of another, telling an Indian not to spare the life of a young woman whom the savage asked him to save. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree ..... One hundred thousand tons of Pittston coal sold in New York at prices ranging from $2 to $3.75 per ton..... The case of Thomas Duffy, another of the "Molly Maguire" conspirators, who is accused of being accessory before the fact to the murder of Policeman Yost, at Tamaqua, was given to the jury at Pottsville, and a verdict of murder the first degree was returned. This is the ninth conviction for murder of members of this organization..... John K. Tarbox was renominated to Congress by the seventh Massachusetts district Democratic Congressional convention.

At Eatontown, N. J., a jealous Pole murdered his faithless wife and then committed suicide by shooting himself..... New York city is flooded with visitors ..... The Northfield bank robbers have at last been hunted down and captured by the citizens of Dakota, after a desperate fight, in which one was killed and the other three seriously wounded. ..... The American and Irish teams competed at their return match, at Creedmoor, near New York city, which resulted in a victory for the former by eleven points, the score standing 1,165 for the Americans to 1,154 for the Irish. At the end of the match at eight hundred yards the Americans had a lead of fifteen points, which was increased to thirty-two at the close of the shooting at nine hundred yards' distance. Col. Farwell, however, "went to pieces" at one thousand yards, making six misses in his score and a bull's-eye on the wrong target, and closed with only a total of 165 points. The remaining five men made an average of two hundred points per man, and thus enabled the team to hold its own. Gen. Dakin made 208, followed by Mr. Rathbone with 204, while Millner led the Irish team with 206. The scores at the close of the range at eight hundred yards stood: Americans, 409; Irish, 394; at nine hundred yards, Americans, 386, Irish, 369, and at the one thousand yards range, Irish, 391; Americans, 370. The Americans have won all three of the matches—two at Creedmoor and one in England.

Near Ralston, Forest county, Pa., a newly opened lumbering hamlet, two cabins, occupied by George Parks and Daniel Cooper, wood choppers, employed by the Pennsylvania lumber company, were washed down the mountain side into the stream below at an early hour in the morning, and before the families were aroused from their slumbers. The Parks family consisted of seven persons, the father, mother and five children. There were nine members of the Cooper family—Cooper, his wife, six children and Mrs. Adams, the mother of Mrs. Cooper. The sixteen persons were all drowned, and their bodies carried away and jammed between a "boom" of logs in Forest creek. The houses were completely wrecked. The country is very sparsely settled, but it is feared that other lives were lost during the great storm ..... A frightful accident occurred at an early hour in the morning, at Black Lick Station, on the Pan Handle railroad, about twelve miles from Columbus, Ohio. The train was running at the rate of perhaps forty miles per hour, and from some cause four cars of the train jumped the track and rolled down an embankment, which is some twenty-five or thirty feet high at that place. Four persons were killed and a large number severely injured..... Patrick Riley, of Watertown, Conn., beat his wife recently and she went to her father's house. He went there, and, being ordered away, stabbed William Foster in the abdomen, and his wife's father, Robert Woods, in the head and arm ..... The Philadelphia Exhibition is not to be extended beyond November 10th, the time originally set for closing it. The managers expect that the chilly weather of October will make the unwarmed buildings uncomfortable for visitors, and, consequently, that the present large attendance will end with September.

The explosion of the mine containing fifty-two thousand pounds of dynamite at Hallett's point, Hell Gate, was successfully accomplished at the time appointed. Two hundred thousand people covered all points of observation in hopes of a grand yet terrible display, but they were disappointed and the promises of Gen. Newton fully sustained, as there was no shock beyond a slight oscillating movement of the earth and a rumbling noise, accompanied by an upheaval of water, mud and stones. It is thought the blast effectually did the work intended, but it cannot be fully ascertained until the dredging machine has been at work..... The result of the fisheries of Newfoundland this year is far below that of last year, but the increased price makes up for the small catch..... A large kier, holding about 1,200 pieces of goods, exploded with great force in the Clyde bleachery, in Warwick, R. I. The loss is from $5,000 to $10,000. The operatives had not arrived..... The city of Zacatecas, Mexico, was captured by the insurgents under Gen. Cadena on the twenty-fourth of August, who turned it over to the foreign consuls the same night. The government troops reoccupied it on the twenty-eighth, having defeated the insurgent troops a few hours previously. The insurgent cause is said to be again on the increase. Gen. Porfirio Diaz is at Oaxaca with a well armed army and is constantly gaining recruits..... As George Winthrop was making an ascension from Paxton, Ill., the balloon burst when at a height of five hundred feet, and the unfortunate aeronaut jumping clear from the wreck struck the earth feet first, being driven into the earth up to his knees and receiving internal injuries from which he died.

Louisville, Ky., has experienced a slight earthquake shock..... Soundings on the reef under which the Hell Gate explosion was fired shows more and clearer water than the engineers dared hope for..... The captured Northfield bank robbers have been identified as the notorious Cole and Bob Younger and Al. Carter, a Texas desperado..... Benjamin Riggen fatally shot James Ford, at Crisfield, Md., because the latter refused to let Riggen woo his daughter..... The British ship Lammermuir, bound from Calcutta to Demerara, is posted at Lloyd's as missing. It is believed she has foundered, with all hands and three hundred coolie immigrants..... The Dardenong, from Melbourne to Sidney, foundered near Jervis Bay during a hurricane. Sixty of the crew and passengers were drowned..... Revolution still continues in the Central American state of Colombia.

The Indian commission have at last prevailed upon the Spotted Tail agency chiefs to sign the new treaty..... The New York Greenback party held a convention at Albany, which was attended by six hundred delegates, and nominated a full State ticket, headed by Richard M. Griffin for governor..... Congressional nominations: New Jersey, second district, Hezekiah Smith, Dem.; Pennsylvania, sixth, Washington Townsend, Rep.; New Jersey, third, Miles Ross, Dem..... After seven heats in the 2.24 race, at Boston, Corrose won in 2.25, 2.25¼, 2.24¼..... Rear Admiral Rodgers was buried at Norfolk, Va., with naval honors. An immense concourse of friends attended the funeral..... Terrible suffering is reported among the inhabitants of Puerto Principe, Cuba. Four thousand rations are issued to the poor twice a week ..... A correspondent of the London *Times* writes that seven hundred Christians were massacred by the Turks in Erzeroum ..... The Chinese government has recently made considerable concessions to foreign nations regarding trade, and has opened several new ports ..... At the Louisville races Grit won the mile race for beaten horses in 1.46, 1.45, 1.50¼. The Galt House stakes, two miles, was won by Harry Hill in 3.41½, 3.42½..... Another hurricane has swept over the West Indies, doing considerable damage at Martinique.

The Hell Gate Explosion.

A *Sun* reporter hid in a house at Hallet's Point, and thus had an excellent view of the explosion at Hell Gate. He was within three hundred feet of the blast and says: Heard at that distance the explosion was not simultaneous, but rather a prolonged, dull, underground report, heaviest in the center. The shock was sufficient to throw a man down, and caused a feeling of nausea that lasted more than an hour. The shiver of the earth, however, had no resemblance to that of an earthquake, but was a sudden jerk, as though the earth was pulled quickly under the feet and pushed back in the same second. This jerk, felt before the dull rumbling sound was heard, shook the russet leaves of the trees, upset several fowls some distance off, and made a cow close by sink to her knees. The first effect of the explosion at that distance was an electric flash, instantaneously followed by a jerking of the earth and a rumbling sound, and then the upheaving of all the water over the reef to a height of about ten feet. From that upraised aqueous mass, not simultaneously, but in quick succession, sprung rocket-like jets, and then large, undetached bodies of water, like inverted icicles, shot into the air. Then a sheet of muddy water seemingly almost as black as ink covered the point and was thrown much higher than the disturbed masses already mentioned, and from this arose the rock and coffer dam. One, and the only large rock, ascended from the roof of the heading, and must have weighed about sixty tons. Strange as it may seem,